

1/60

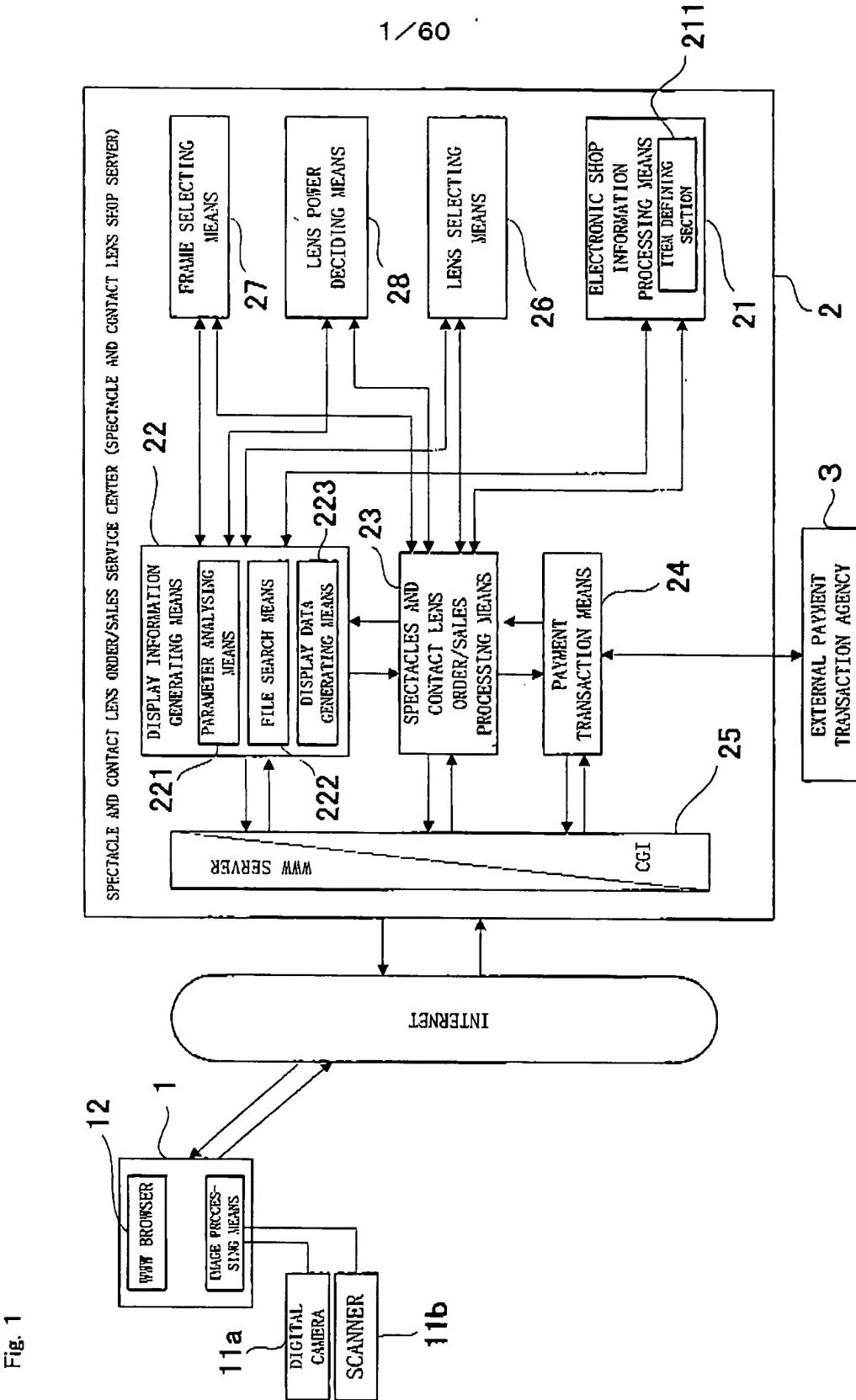


Fig. 1

Fig. 2

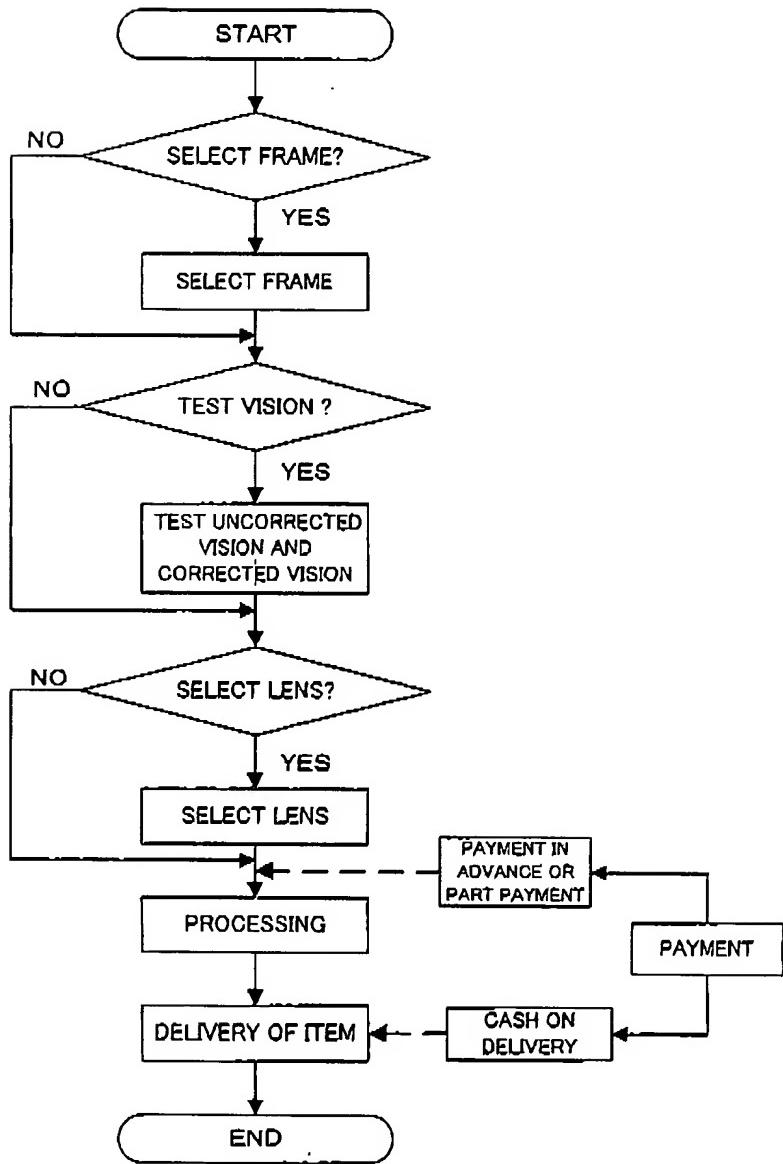
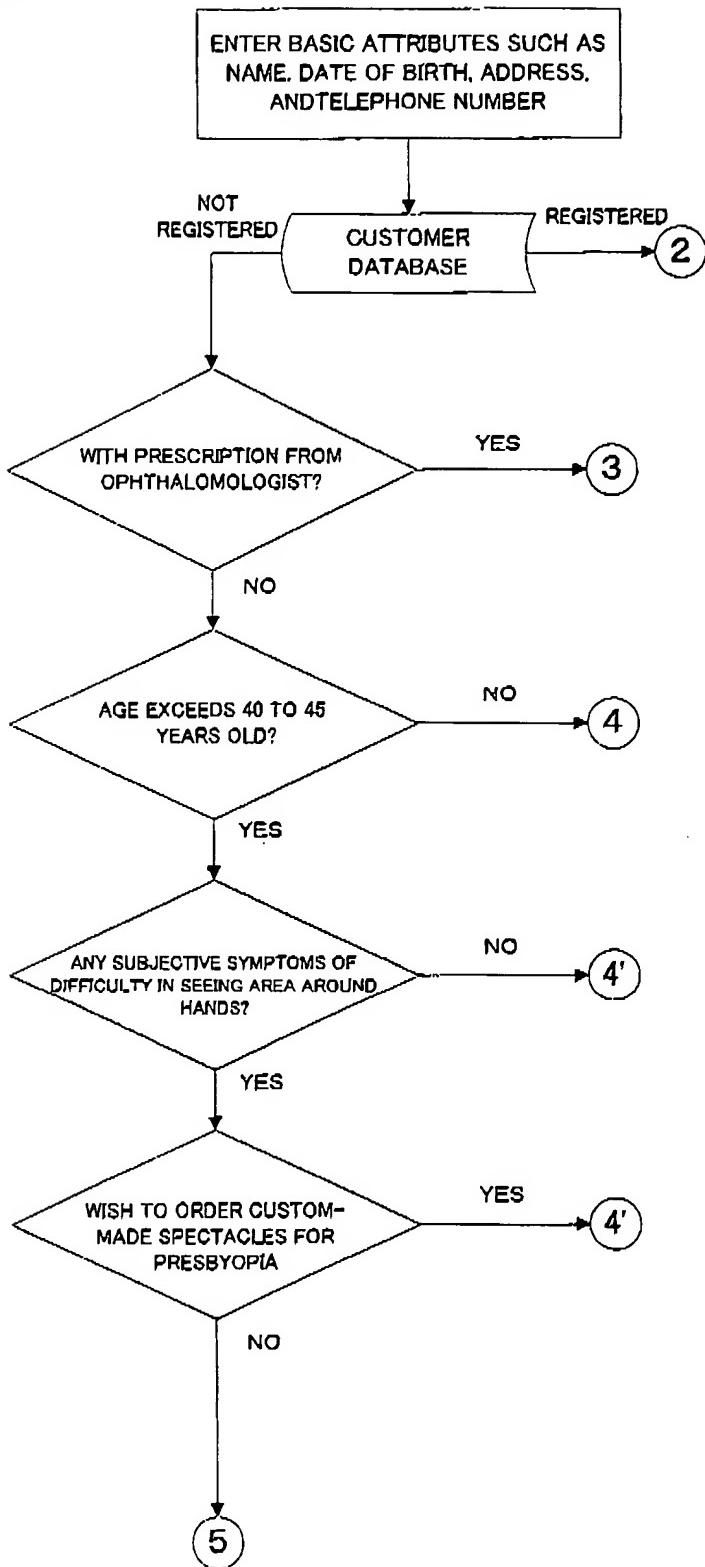


Fig. 3



4/60

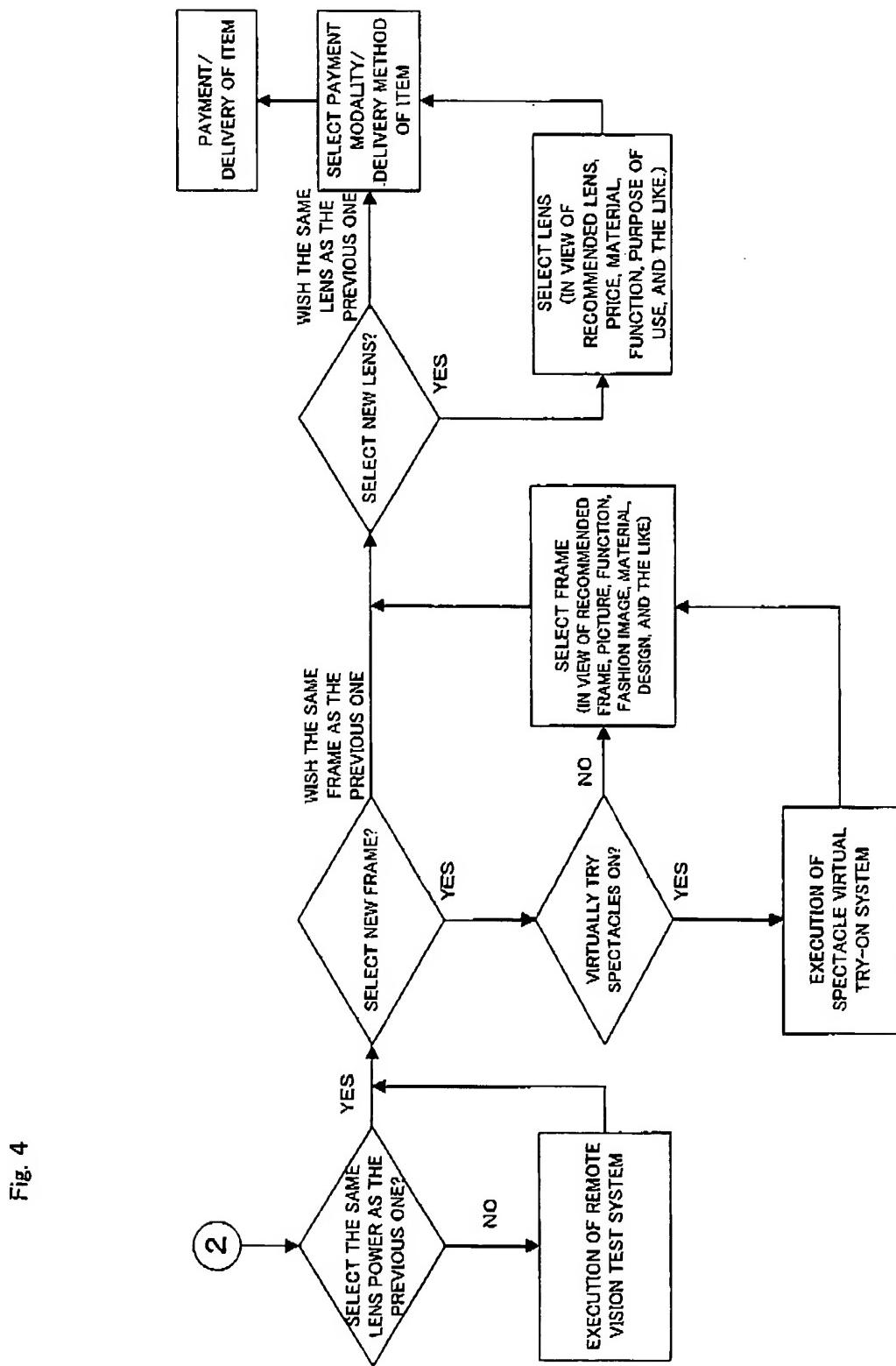
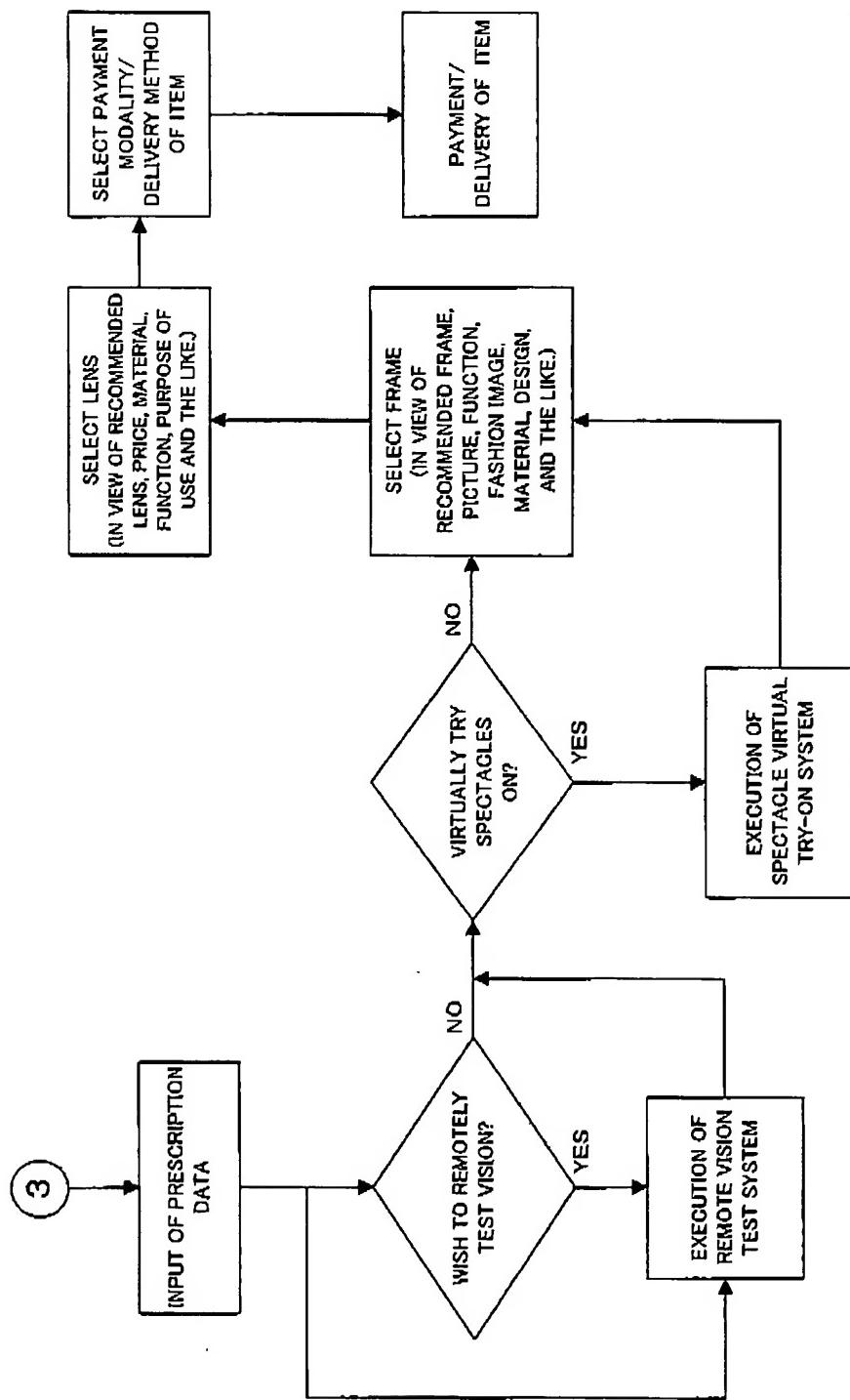


Fig. 4

Fig. 5



6/60

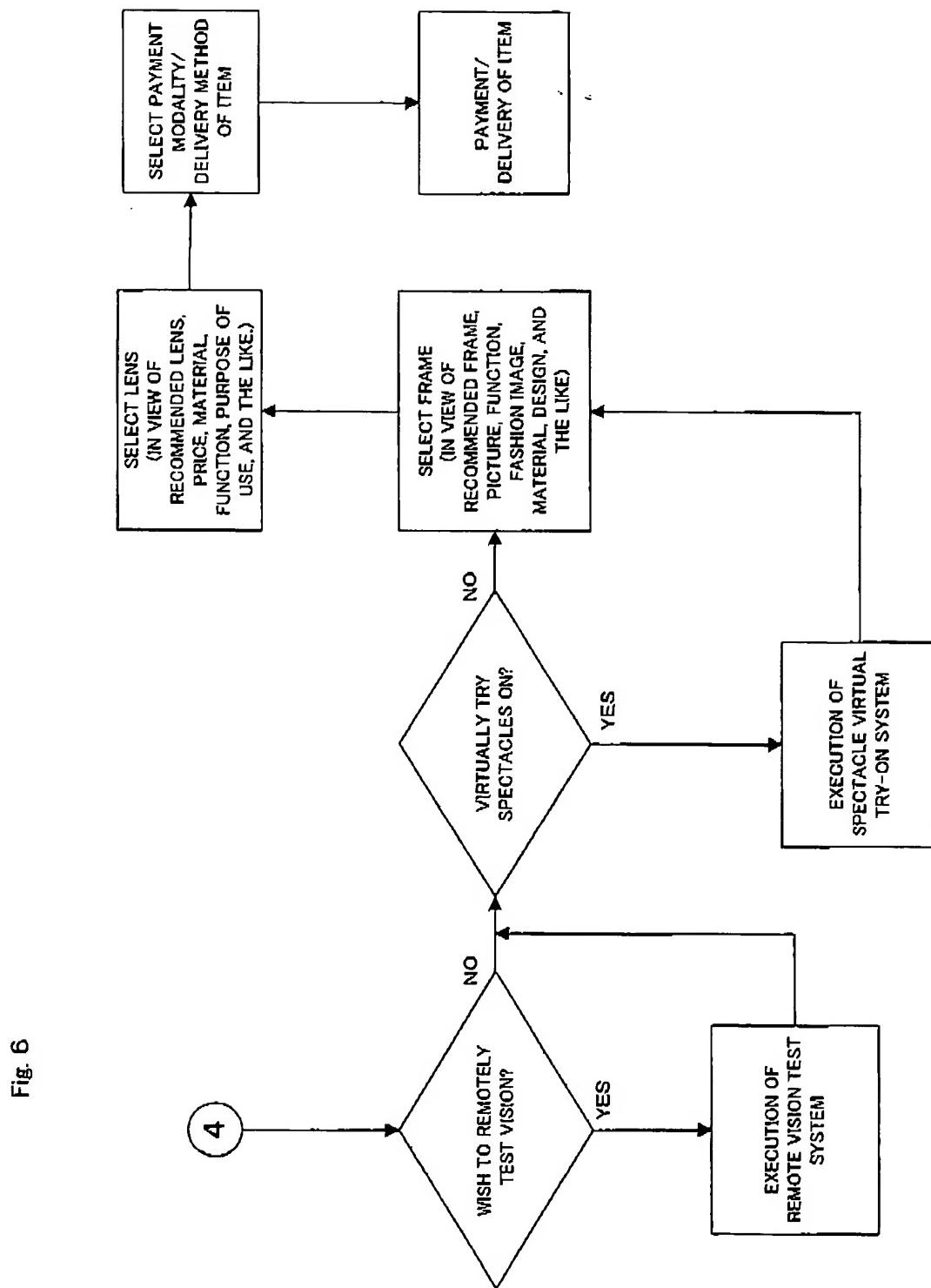


Fig. 6

7/60

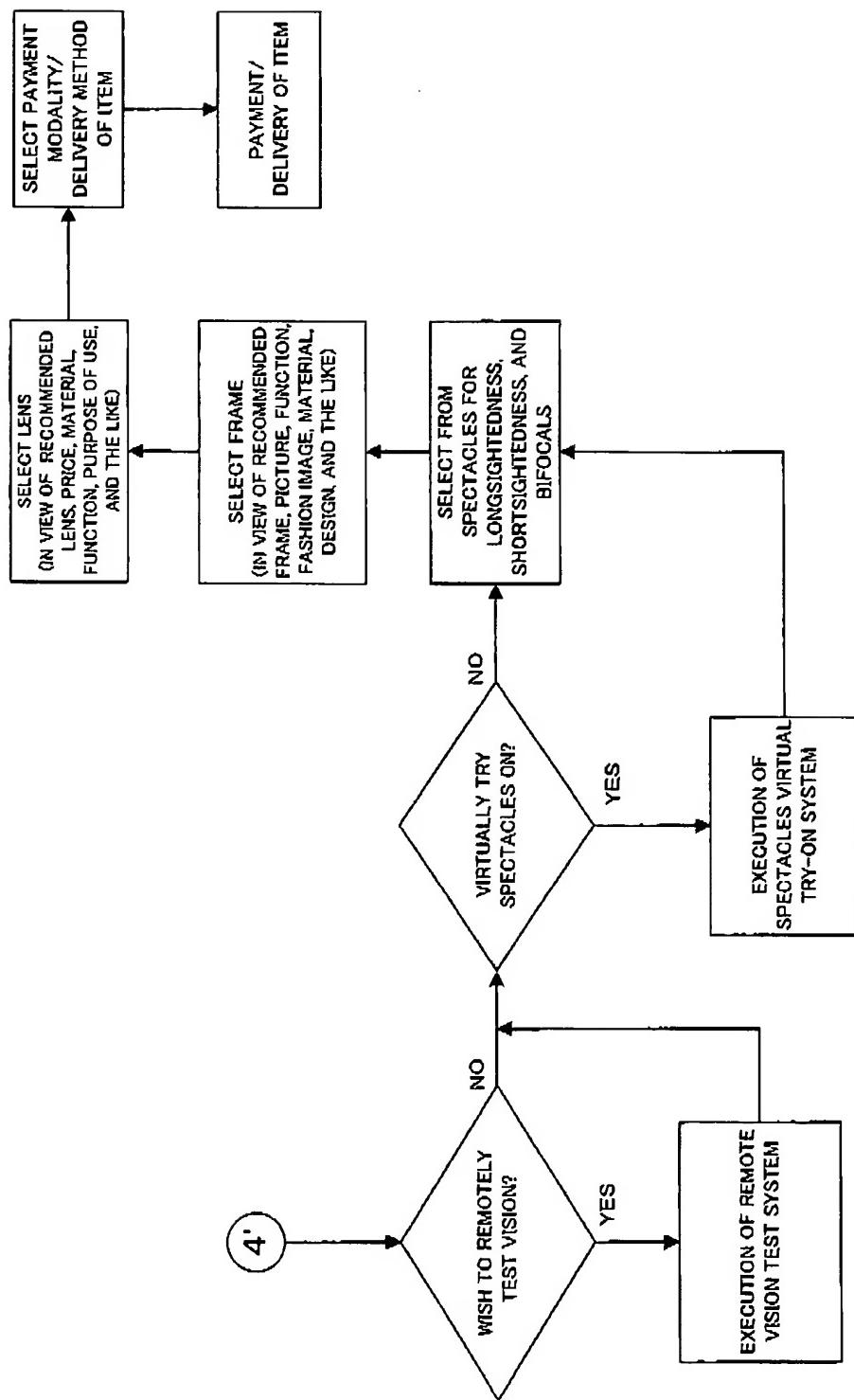


Fig. 7

8 / 60

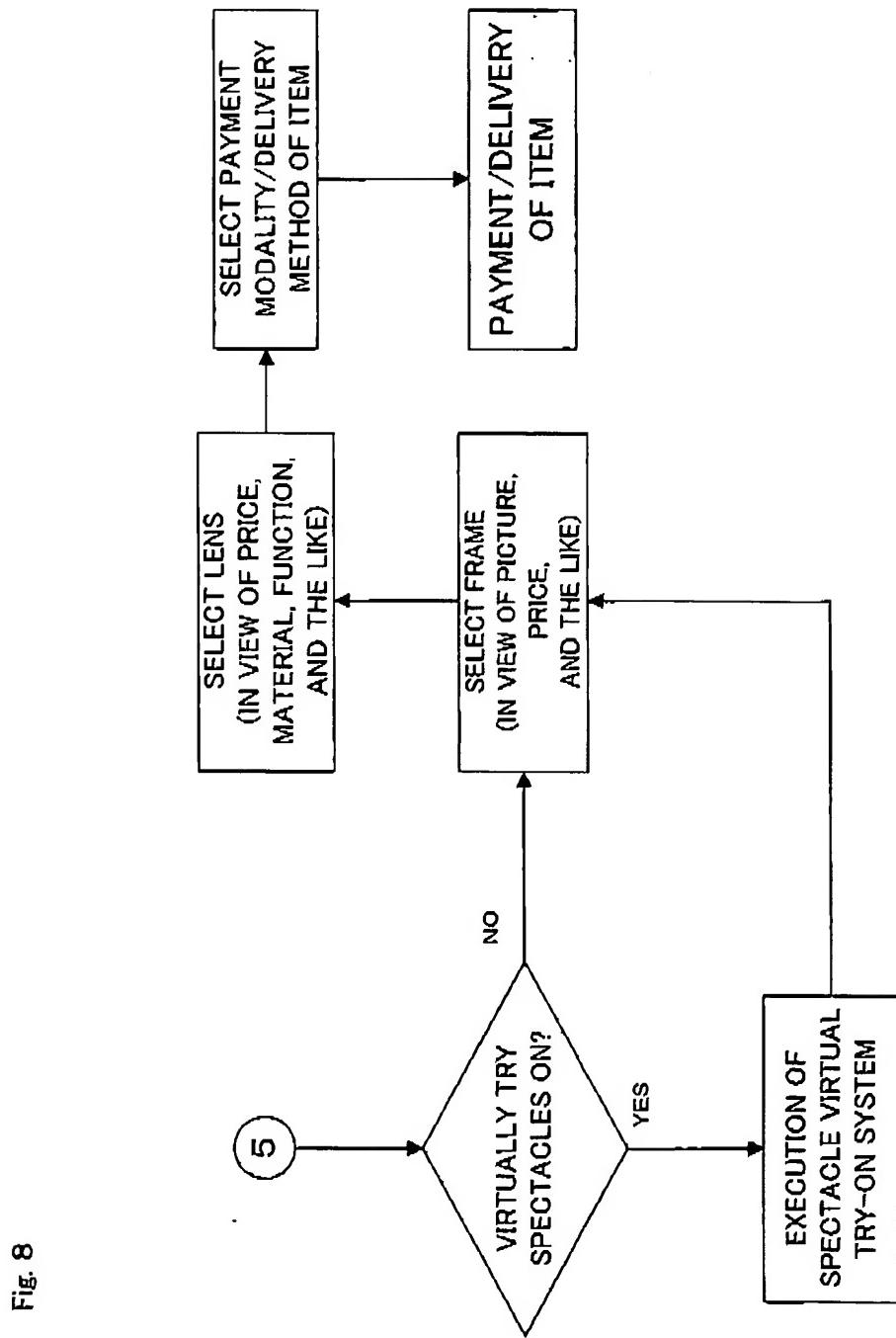


Fig. 8

9/60

Fig. 9

## LENS SELECTION CRITERION DATABASE

NAME	
CUSTOMER CODE	
AGE	
LENS POWER	
LENS FUNC- TION	THICKNESS
	WEIGHT
	ENDURANCE
	UV-PROTECTION
	COLORS
BUDGET	
INTENDED USE	

Fig. 10

## LENS DATABASE

MANUFACTURER'S NAME	
MODELS	
PURPOSE OF USE	
LENS FUNC- TION	THICKNESS
	WEIGHT
	ENDURANCE
	UV-PROTECTION
	COLORS
PRICES	
LENS POWER	

10/60

Fig. 11

## Screen at the top of site

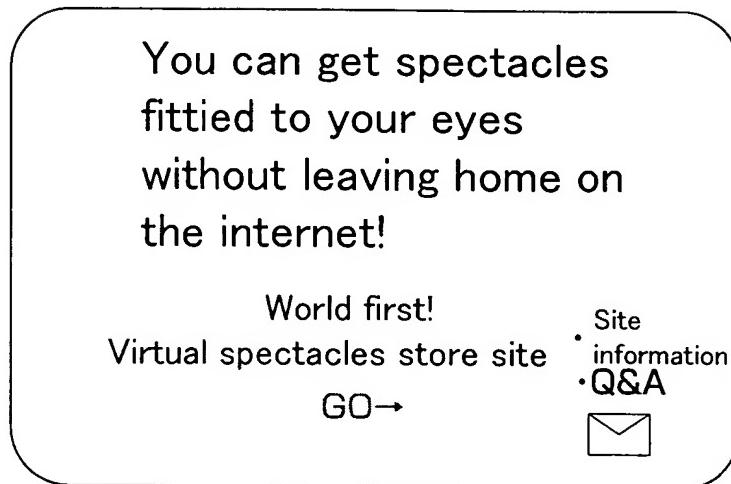


Fig. 12

Personal computer screen  
information collecting screen

The image shows a rectangular form with rounded corners. It contains text instructions, two sets of radio buttons, and a question with a measurement input field.

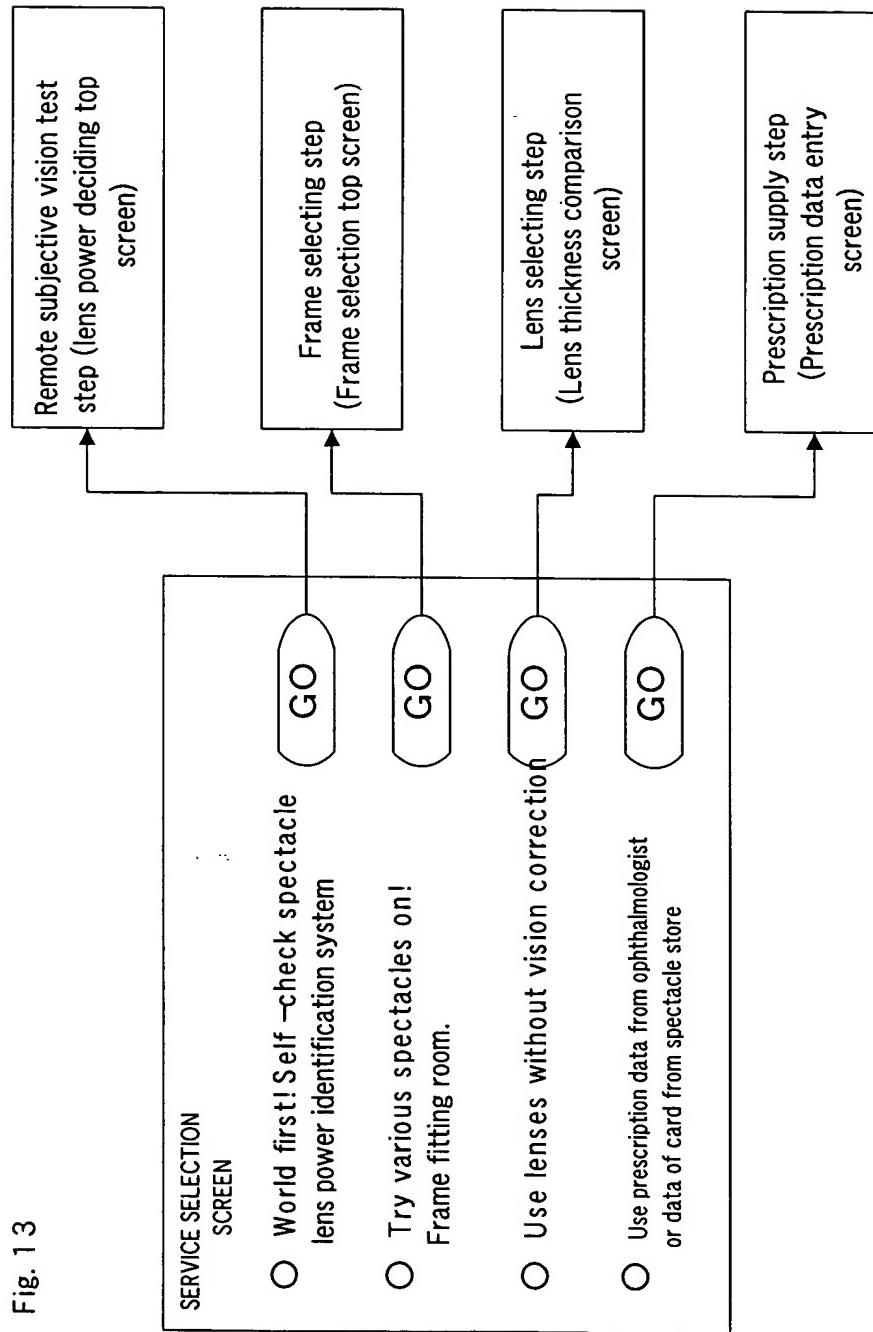
Give us information of your personal computer: needed to get spectacles fitted to your eyes

Resolution

600x800     \*\*\*\*x\*\*\*  
 \*\*\*x\*\*\*

How long is this line on your monitor screen in centimeters?

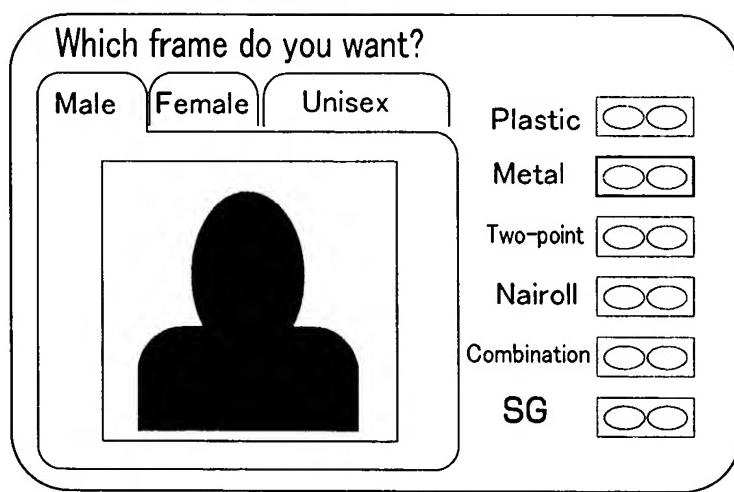
← ? centimeters →



12/60

Fig. 14

## Frame selecting top screen



13 / 60

Fig. 15

**PD measurement screen**

Measure the position of your  
pupil at the center of lens

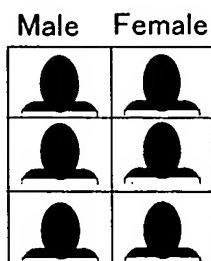
**PD measurement system**

Fig. 16

**Facial image selection screen**

On which face do you want to try spectacles?

Use model face



Use my self-portrait

Fig. 17(A)

## Self-portrait upload screen

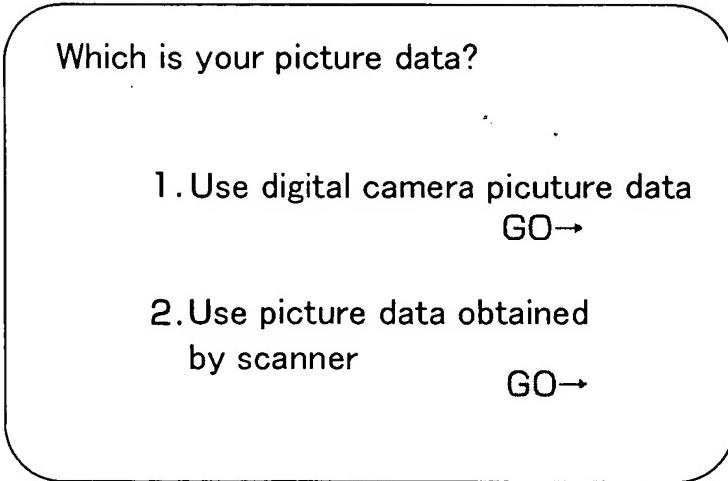
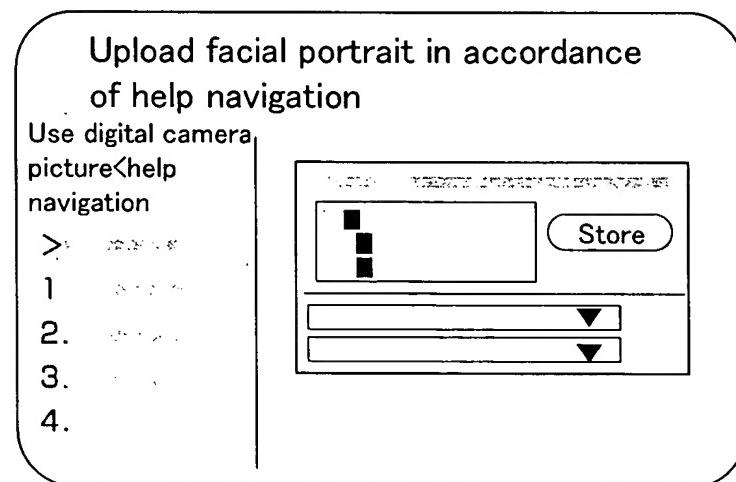


Fig. 17(B)



15/60

Fig. 18

## Virtual frame selection screen

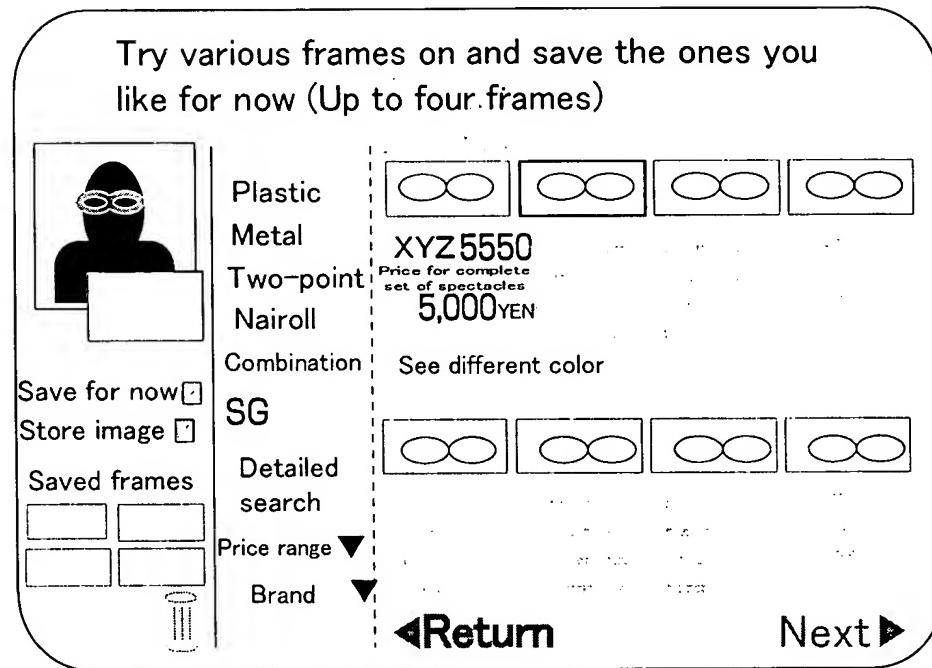
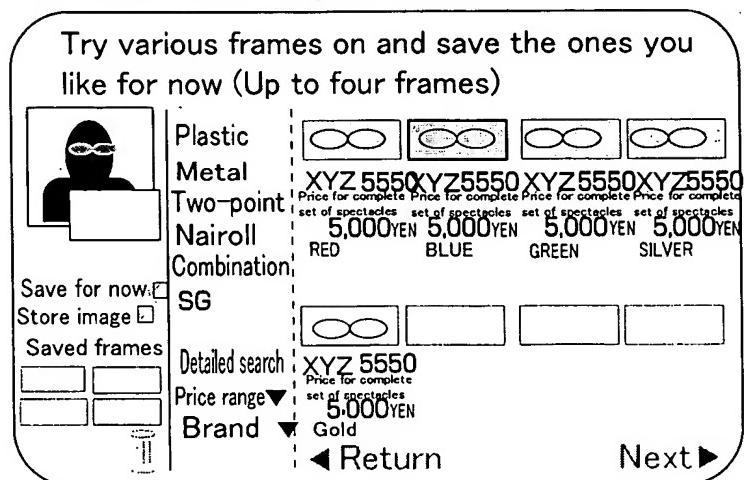


Fig. 19

## Different color display screen



16/60

Fig. 20

## Saved-item confirmation screen

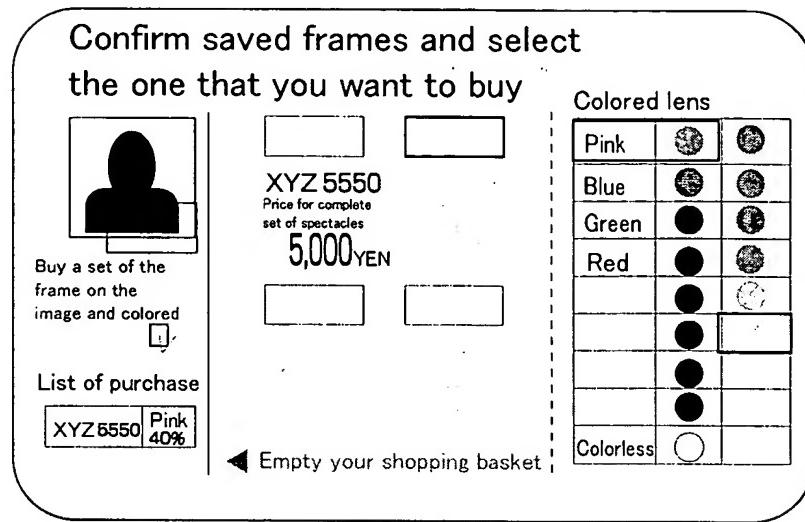
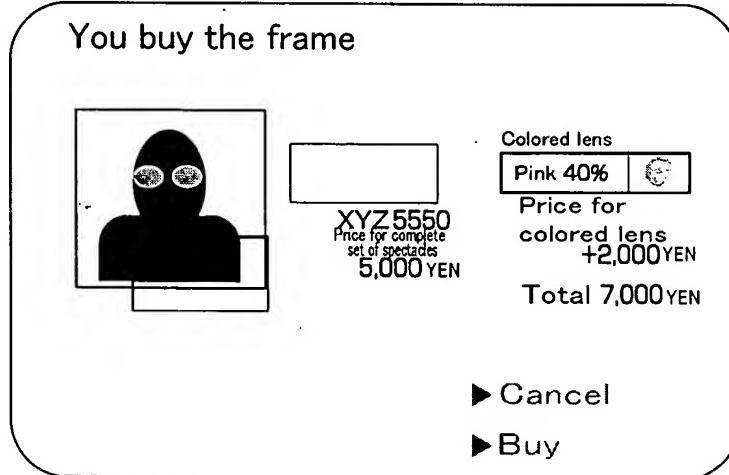


Fig. 21

## Purchased frame confirmation screen



17/60

Fig. 22

**Lens power selecting screen for getting spectacles**

Which lens power data do you use  
for the spectacles on this order?

- Use lens power data tested on this site
- Use lens without vision correction
- Use prescription data from ophthalmologist  
or data of card form spectacle store

18/60

Fig. 23

### Prescription data entry screen

Enter lens power

• PD      mm

Right eye      S      C      AX

Left eye      S      C      AX

The diagram illustrates a prescription data entry interface. At the top, a title 'Prescription data entry screen' is followed by a sub-instruction 'Enter lens power'. Below this, there are two sets of input fields for each eye: 'PD' (Pupillary Distance) in millimeters, and three dropdown menus for 'S' (Sphere), 'C' (Cylinder), and 'AX' (Astigmatic Axis). The 'Right eye' section is above the 'Left eye' section. A vertical line connects the 'S' dropdown of the right eye to a pull-down menu of lens power values. Another vertical line connects the 'AX' dropdown of the left eye to a pull-down menu of astigmatic axis values.

- Pull-down display on lens power data

...  
+0.25  
-0.25  
-0.50  
-0.75  
-1.00  
...

- Pull-down display on astigmatic axis data
- 180°±22.5°  
135±22.5°  
90±22.5°  
45±22.5°  
0±22.5°

Fig. 24

## Lens thickness comparison

Which lens do you want for your spectacles?

Itemization of purchase



XYZ 5550  
Price for complete set of spectacles

5,000 YEN

Colored lens

Pink 40%

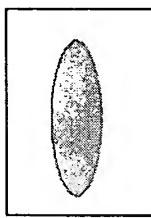


Price for colored lens  
+2,000 YEN

Total 7,000 YEN

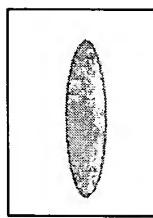
Thickness are displayed in accordance  
with your lens power.

Standard lens



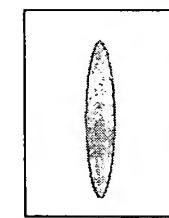
Lens price  
+0YEN

Thin lens



Lens price  
+3,000 YEN

Thin lens  
without distortion



Lens price  
+5 000YEN

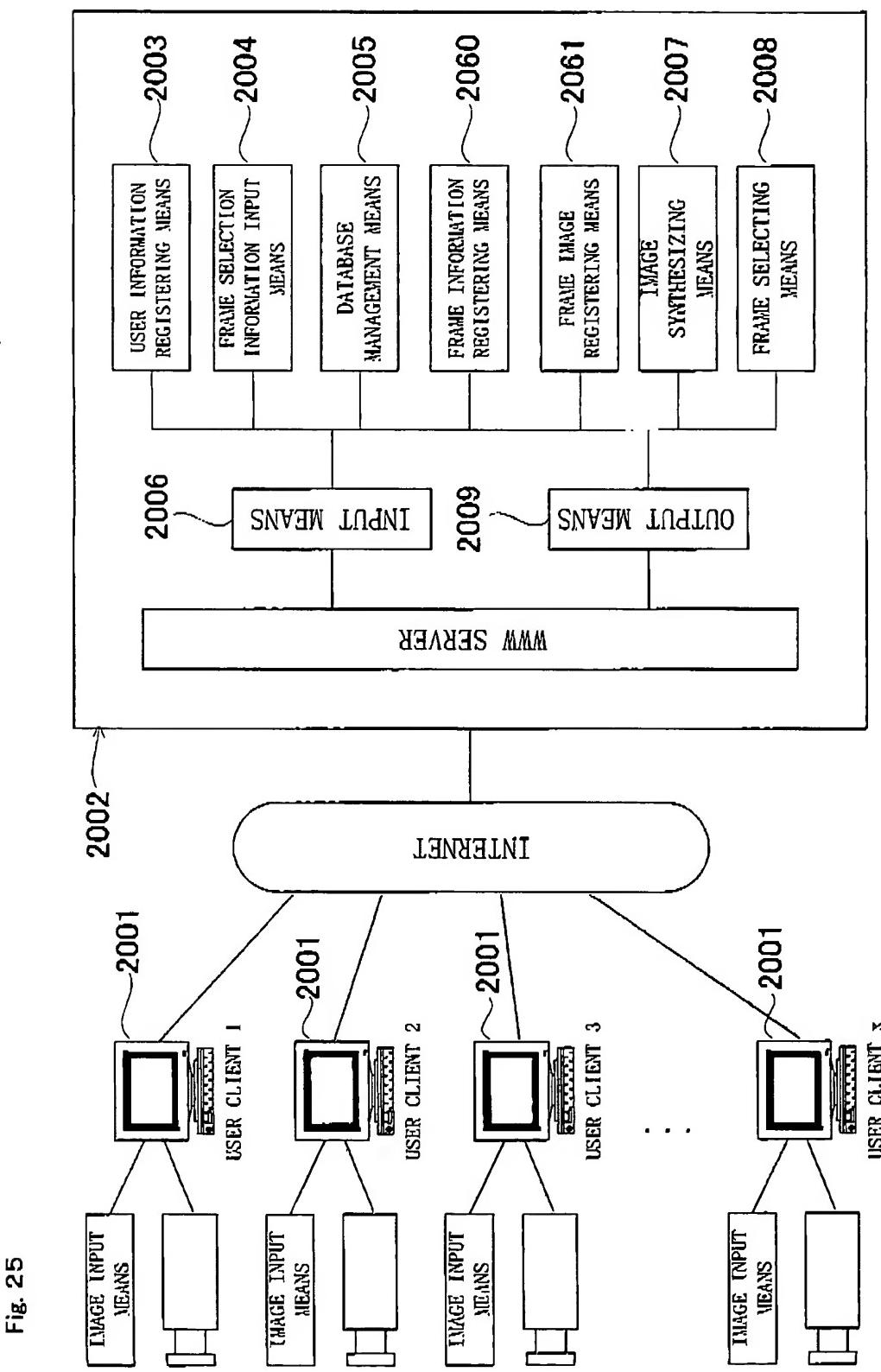


Fig. 25

21/60

Fig. 26

## USER INFORMATION DATABASE

NAME
DATE OF BIRTH
ADDRESS
PHONE NUMBER
CONDITION OF EYES
REQUEST CONCERNING SPECTACLES
USER INFORMATION IDENTIFICATION (ID)
USER PASSWORD
USER CODE
FACSIMILE NUMBER
E-MAIL ADDRESS
URL
COMPUTER ENVIRONMENTS

Fig. 27

## DATA INPUT FROM FRAME SELECTION INFORMATION INPUT MEANS

SELECTION CRITERIA (IN TEXT DATA)	FASHION
	BUDGET
	FUNCTION
	FITNESS TO THE FACE
FUNCTION 1 (FRONT VIEW OF FACE IMAGE)	1. DISTANCE BETWEEN RIGHT AND LEFT PUPILS
	2. WIDTHS FROM CENTER OF RIGHT AND LEFT PUPILS TO FEET OF EARS
	3. OPENING ANGLES OF TEMPLES DETERMINED BASED ON 2.
FUNCTION 2 (SIDE VIEW OF FACE IMAGE)	1. DISTANCE FROM FEET OF EARS TO TOPS OF CORNEAS
	2. BENDING POSITIONS OF TEMPLES
	3. DISTANCES BETWEEN TOPS OF CORNEAS AND FOOT OF NOSE
	4. OPENING ANGLES OF PAD BRIDGES DETERMINED BASED ON 3

FIG. 28

## FRAME FUNCTIONAL STRUCTURE DATABASE

SIZE	ACTUAL SIZE (44Φ ~ 62Φ)
FEATURE	SHAPE-MEMORY ALLOY SUPER-LIGHT WEIGHT SUPER-ELASTICITY SIMULTANEOUS FUNCTION AS SUNGLASSES PORTABILITY OTHERS
FUNCTION 1 (FRONT VIEW OF FACE IMAGE)	1. DISTANCE BETWEEN RIGHT AND LEFT PUPILS 2. WIDTHS FROM CENTER OF RIGHT AND LEFT PUPILS TO FEET OF EARS 3. OPENING ANGLES OF TEMPLES DETERMINED BASED ON 2
FUNCTION 2 (SIDE VIEW OF FACE IMAGE)	1. DISTANCE FROM FEET OF EARS TO TOPS OF CORNEAS 2. BENDING POSITIONS OF TEMPLES 3. DISTANCES BETWEEN TOPS OF CORNEAS AND FOOT OF NOSE 4. OPENING ANGLES OF PAD BRIDGES DETERMINED BASED ON 3

23/60

Fig. 29

## FRAME DECORATIVE STRUCTURE DATABASE

SHAPE	WELLINGTON
	LLOYD
	OVAL
	SQUARE
	TONNEAU
	BOSTON
	BUTTERFLY
	AUTO (DROP)
MATERIAL	RIMLESS (TWO-POINT, THREE-POINT)
	METAL + NYLON RIMMED
	CELLULOID + NYLON RIMMED
	METAL
	CELLULOID
	BROW LINE
	COMBINATION
	OTHERS
BRAND	VARIOUS BRANDS
COLOR	VARIOUS COLORS

10/500658

24/60

FIG. 30

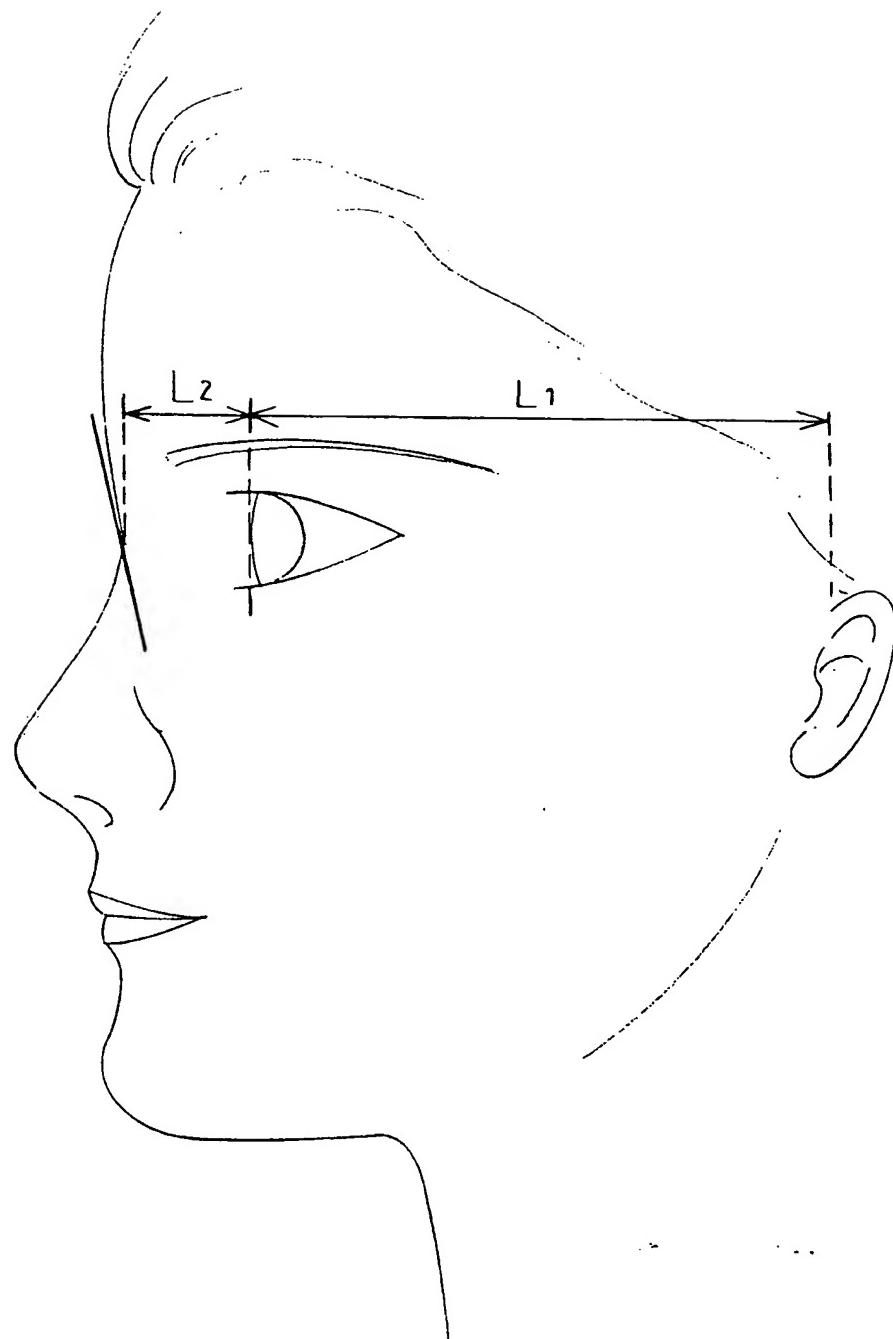
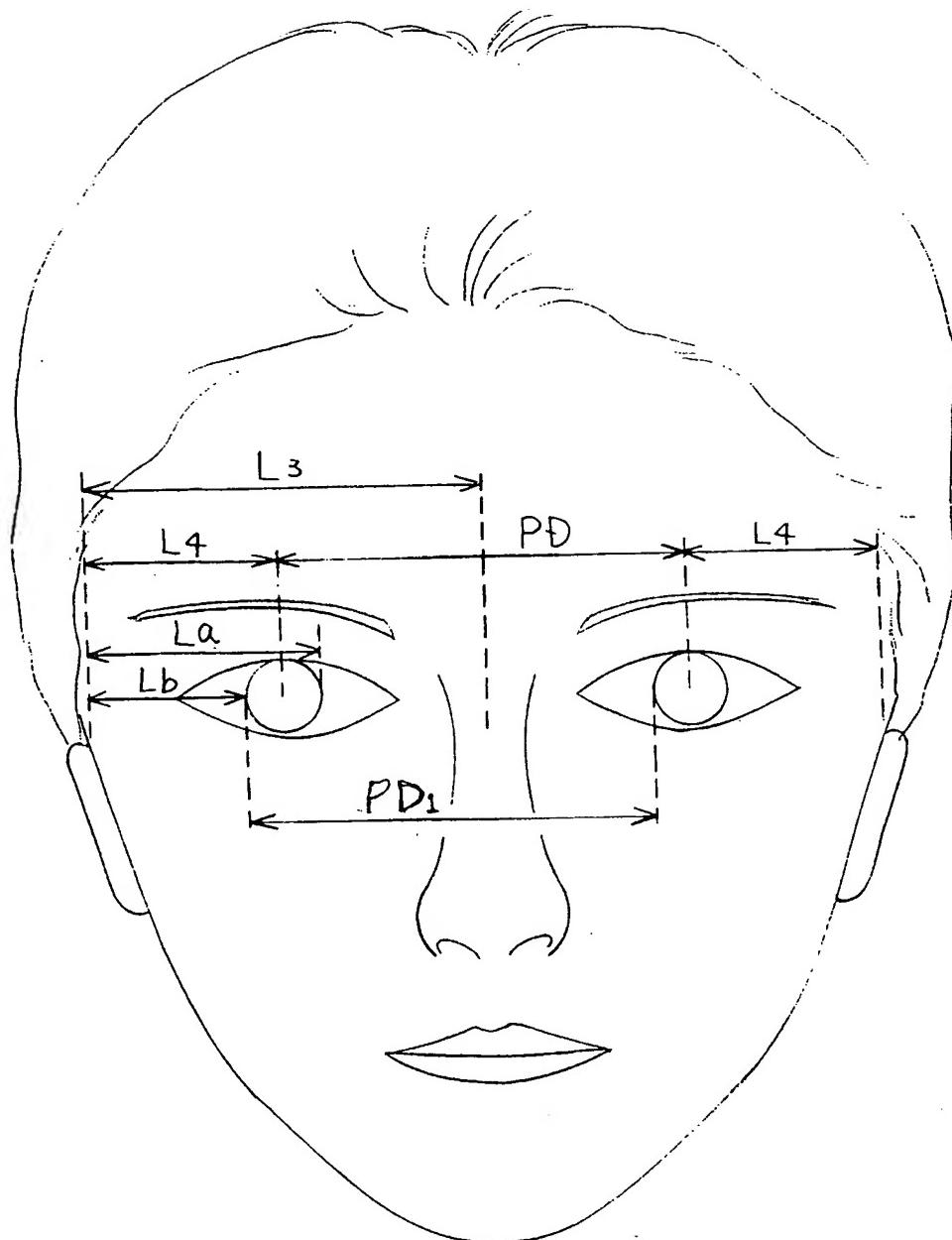


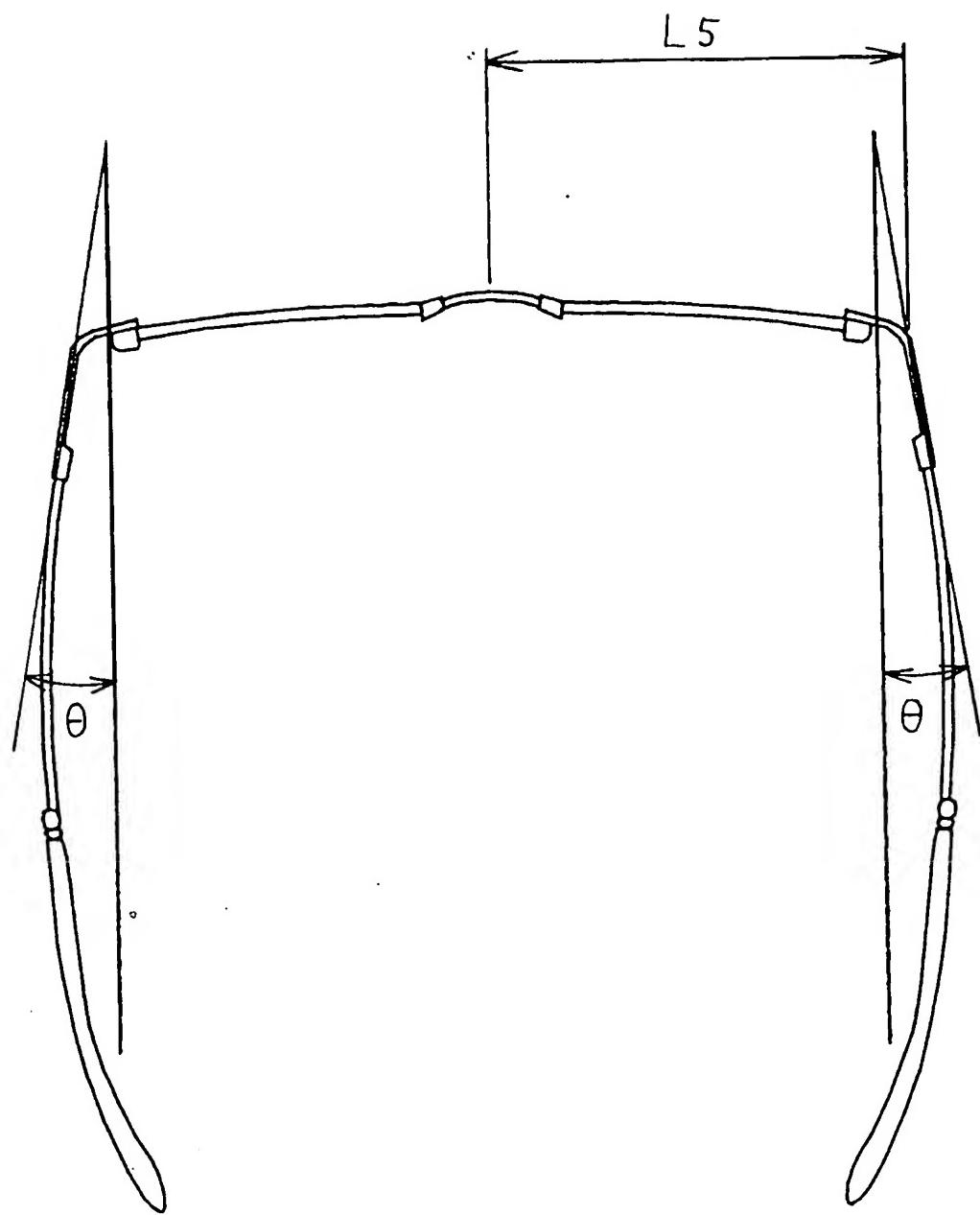
FIG. 31



10/500658

26/60

FIG. 32



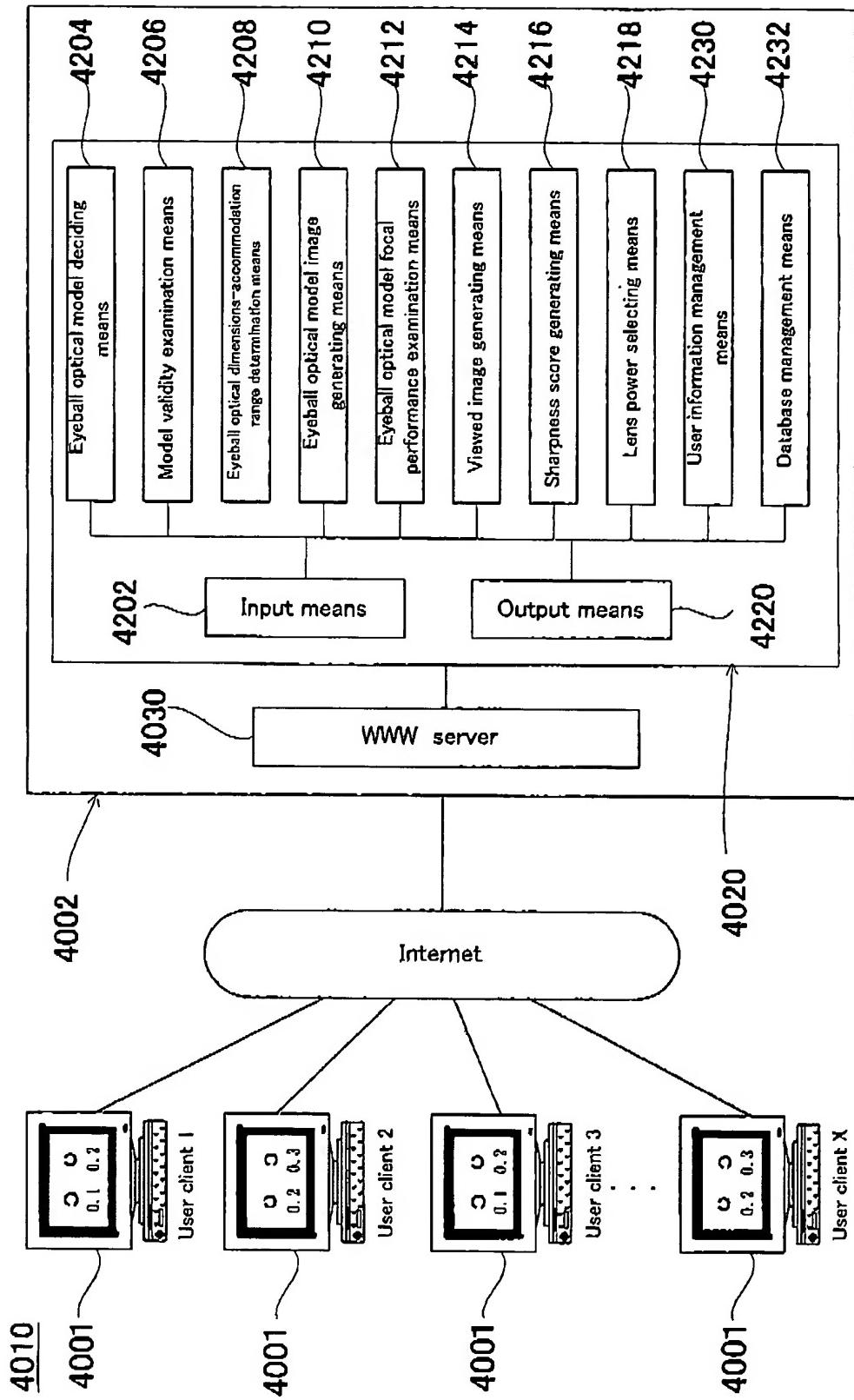
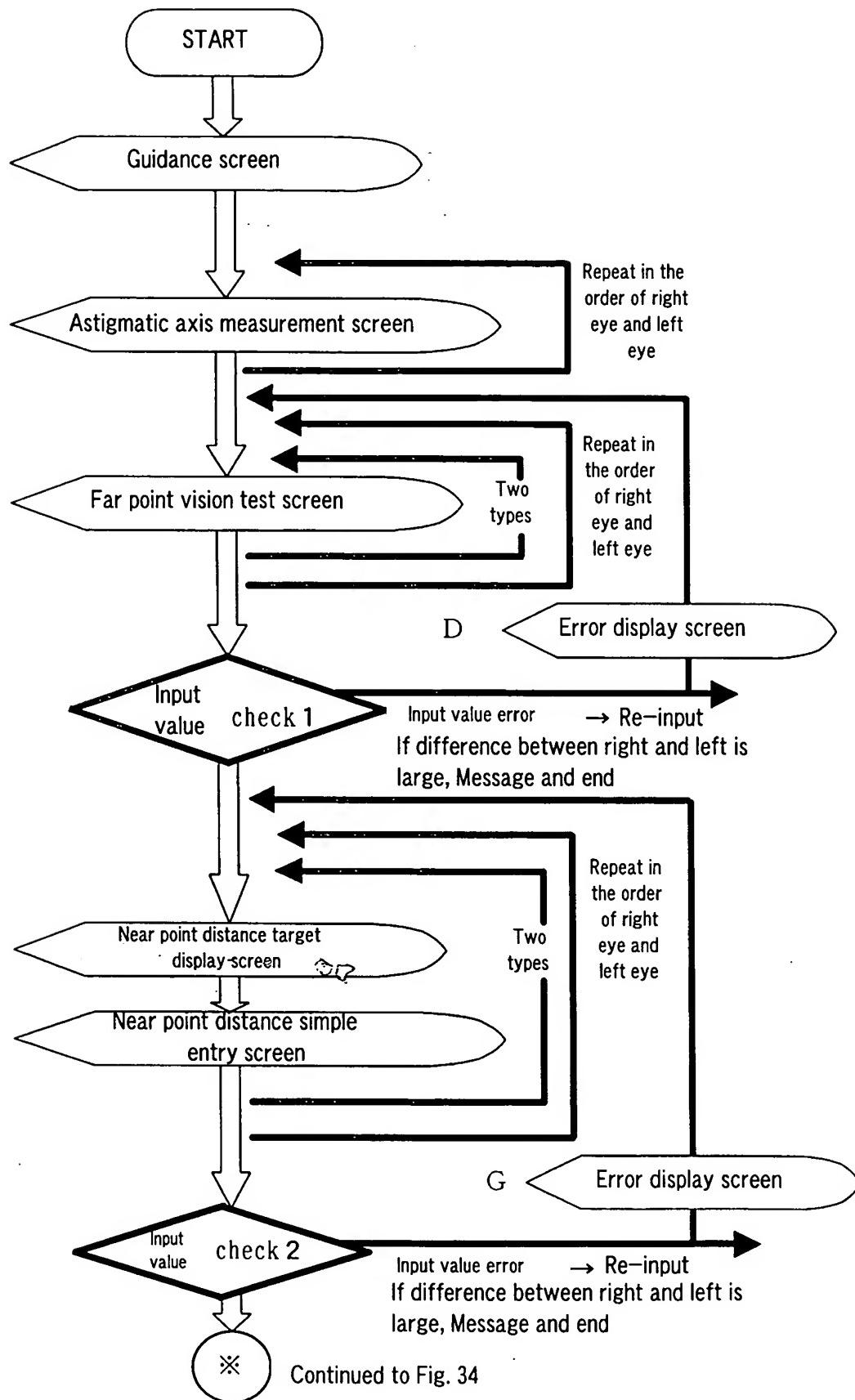
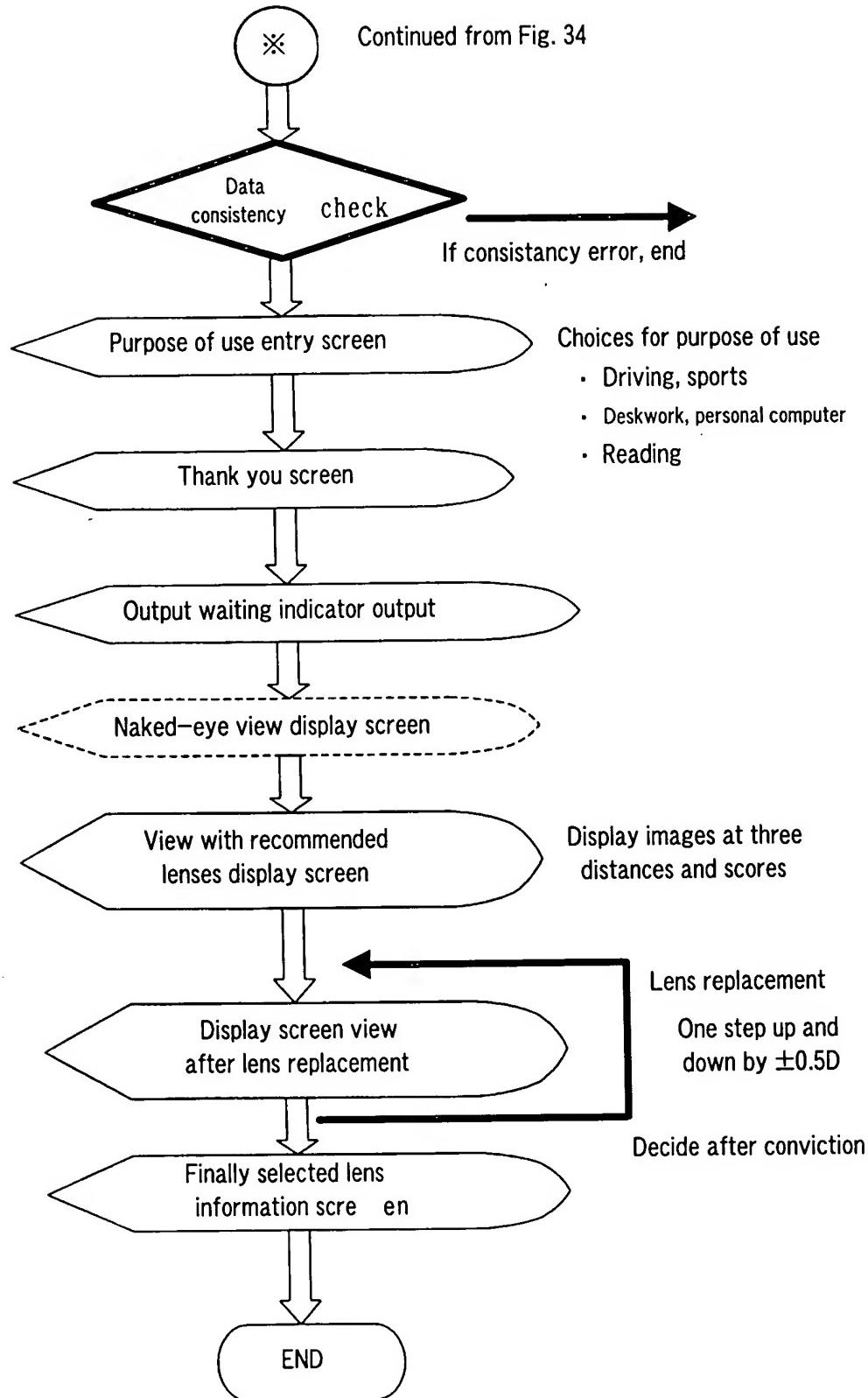


Fig. 34



Continued to Fig. 34

Fig. 35



30/60

Fig. 36

Personal computer screen  
information collecting screen

Give us information of your personal computer: needed to get spectacles fitted to your eyes

Resolution

- 600×800     \*\*\*\*\*  
 \*\*\*×\*\*\*

How long is this line on your monitor screen in centimeters?

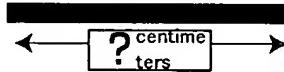


Fig. 37

Entry of personal information and wearing conditions

These items are important information for deciding optimal lens power.  
Enter correctly.

Name

Sex

- male  female

Date of Birth

year  month  day

Height

cm

31 / 60

Fig. 38

**Entry of personal information and wearing conditions**

These items are important information for deciding optimal lens power. Enter correctly.

In which situation do you mainly use?

- Reading
- Deskwork
- Personal computer
- Driving

What is your profession?

- Office work
- Sales
- Domestic help
- Student
- Others

Fig. 39

**Lens power check (right eye)**

Follow the following instructions. The right eye is tested. First, four zones hatched with parallel lines are displayed. Move 1 m or more away from the screen and then come up to the position where you can clearly see the lines of any one of the four zones. Remove the spectacles and contact lenses at this step. When watching the displayed target, cover your left eye with a hand so as not to touch the eye.

Fig. 40

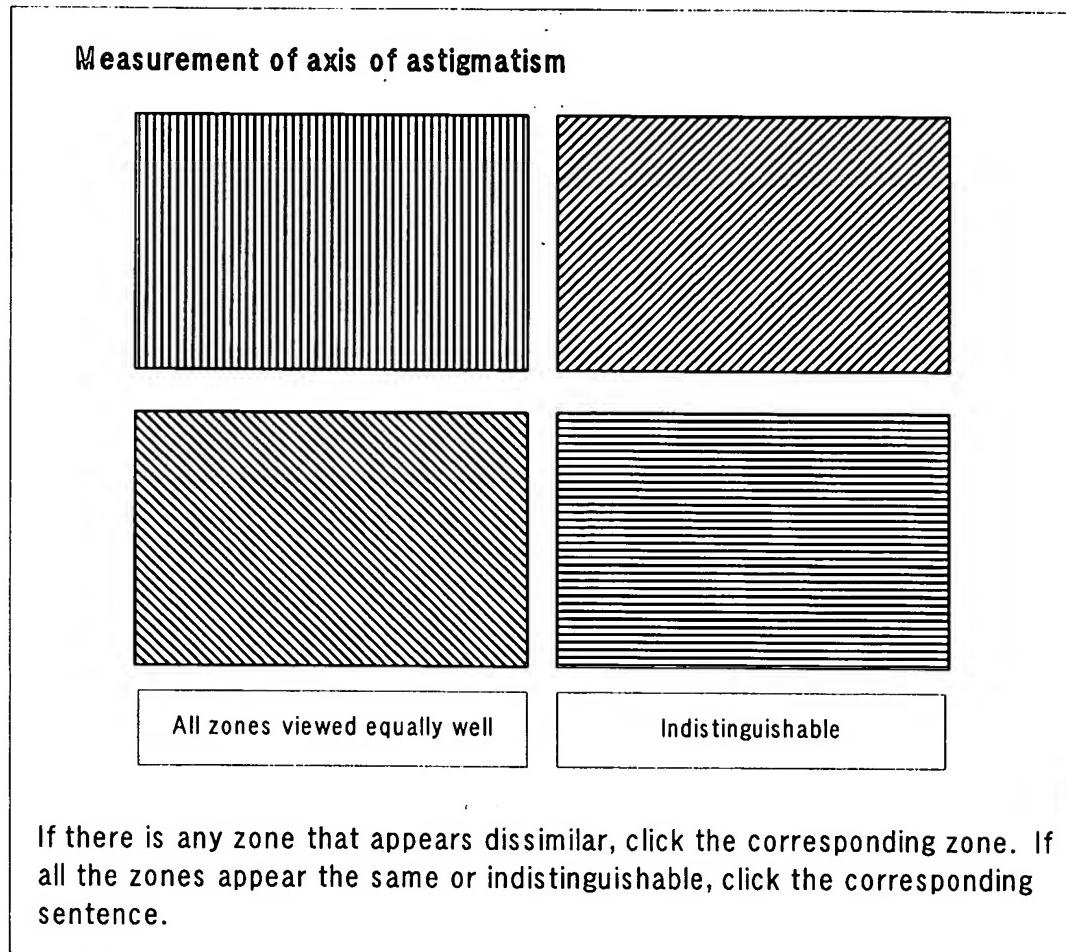


Fig. 41

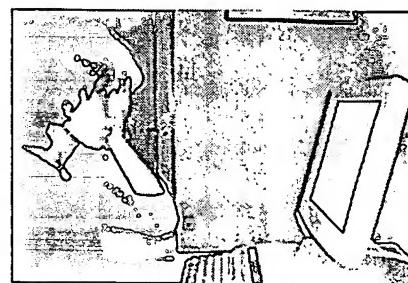


Fig. 42



Fig. 43

.	.	■	■■	■■■
1	2	3	4	5
10	9	8	7	6

Each of these appears as three lines?  Yes  No

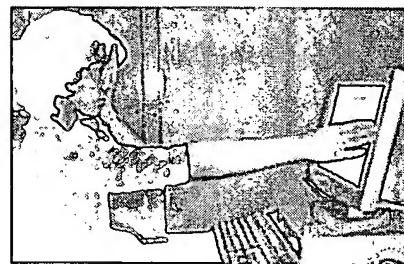
10/500658

34/60

Fig. 44



Fig. 45



10/500658

35/60

Fig. 46



10/500658

36 / 60

Fig. 47

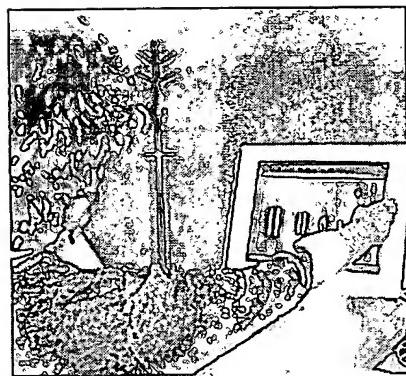
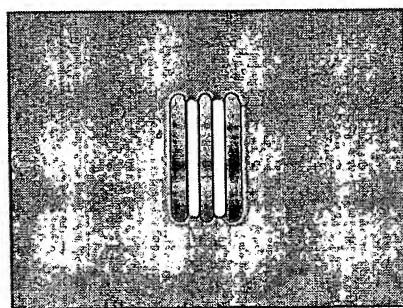
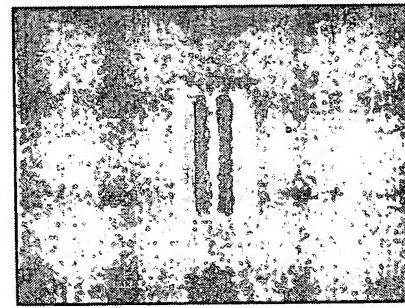


Fig. 48

Example where target appears as three lines



Example where target does not appear as three lines



10/500658

37/60

Fig. 49



Fig. 50

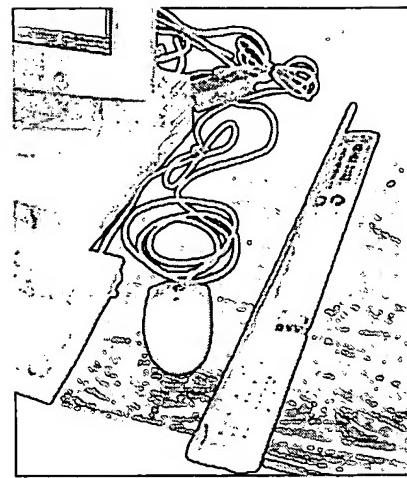
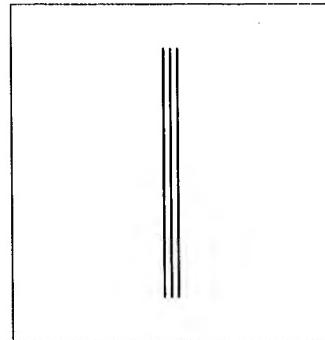


Fig. 51

**Measurement of near point distance**

First, come close as much as possible. Then, move away to the position where you can clearly see three lines. Measure the distance from the screen and the eye and input it in centimeters.

Fig. 52(A)

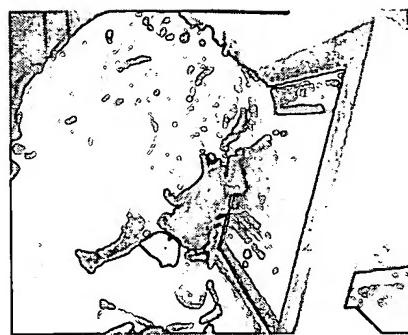
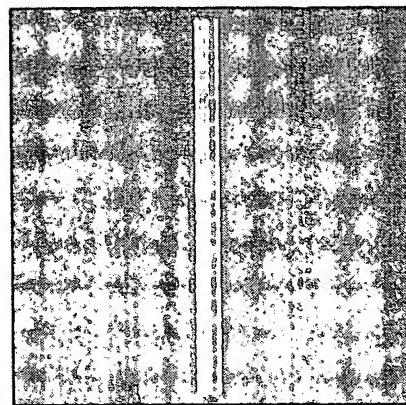


Fig. 52(B)



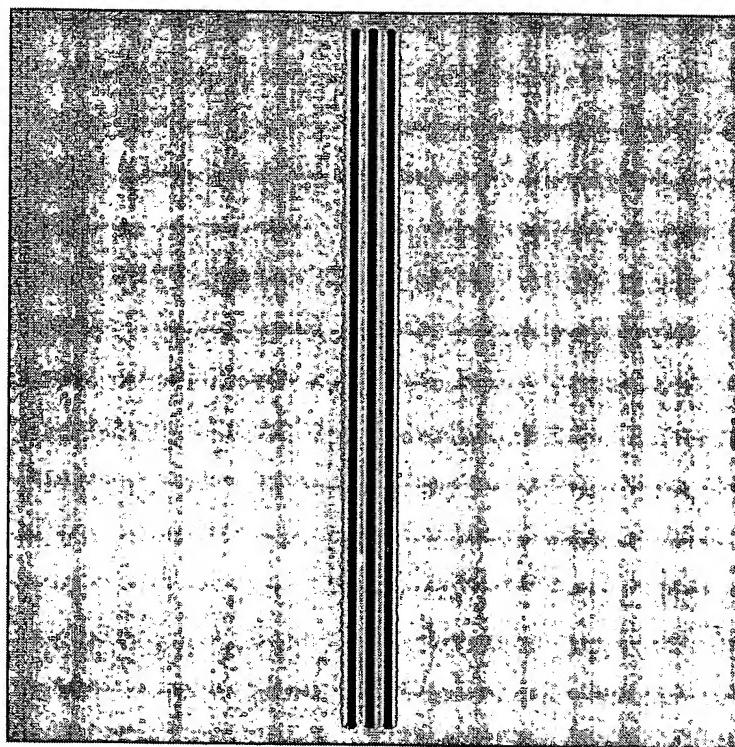
10/500658

40/60

Fig. 53(A)



Fig. 53(B)



10/500658

41/60

Fig. 54

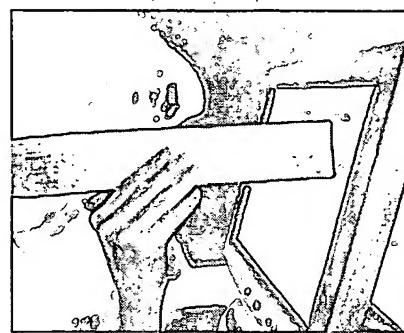
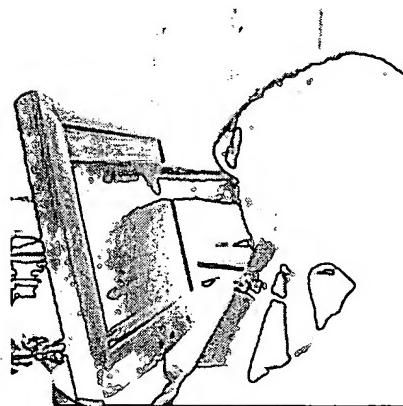


Fig. 55



10/500658

42/60

Fig. 56

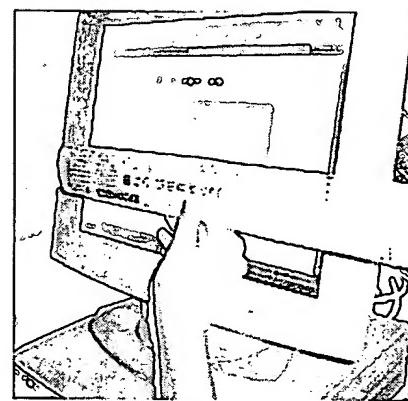


Fig. 57

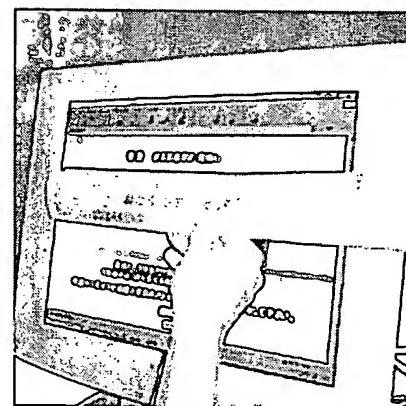


Fig. 58

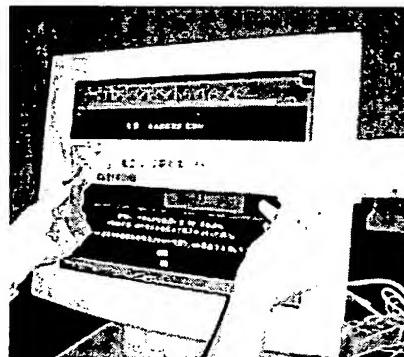
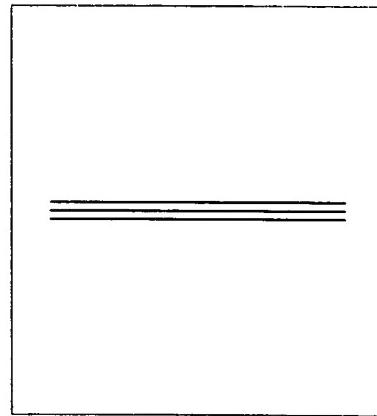


Fig. 59

### Measurement of near point distance



First, come close as much as possible. Then, move away to the position where you can clearly see three lines. Measure the distance from the screen and the eye and input it in centimeters.

10/500658

44/60

Fig. 60



Fig. 61

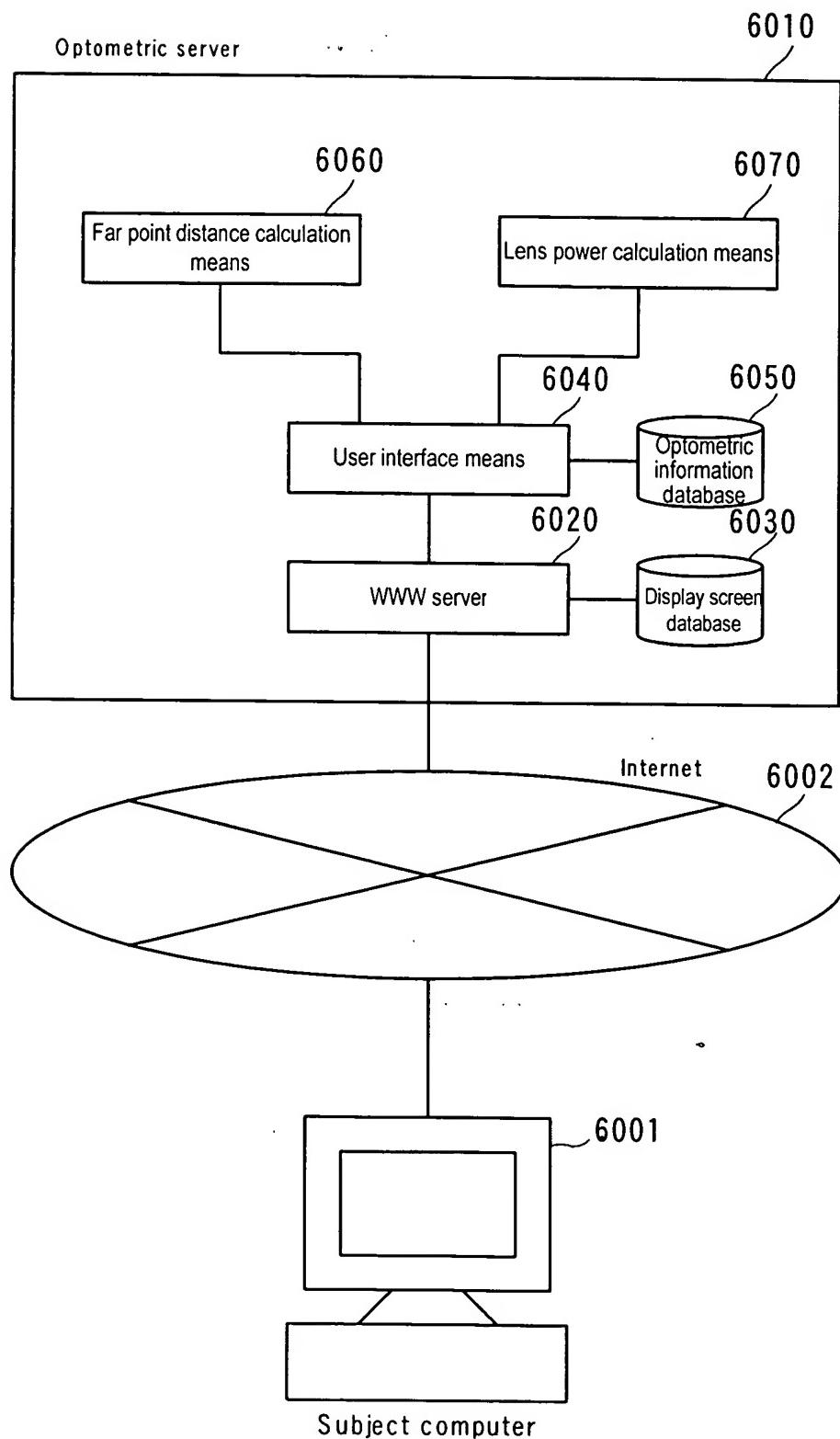
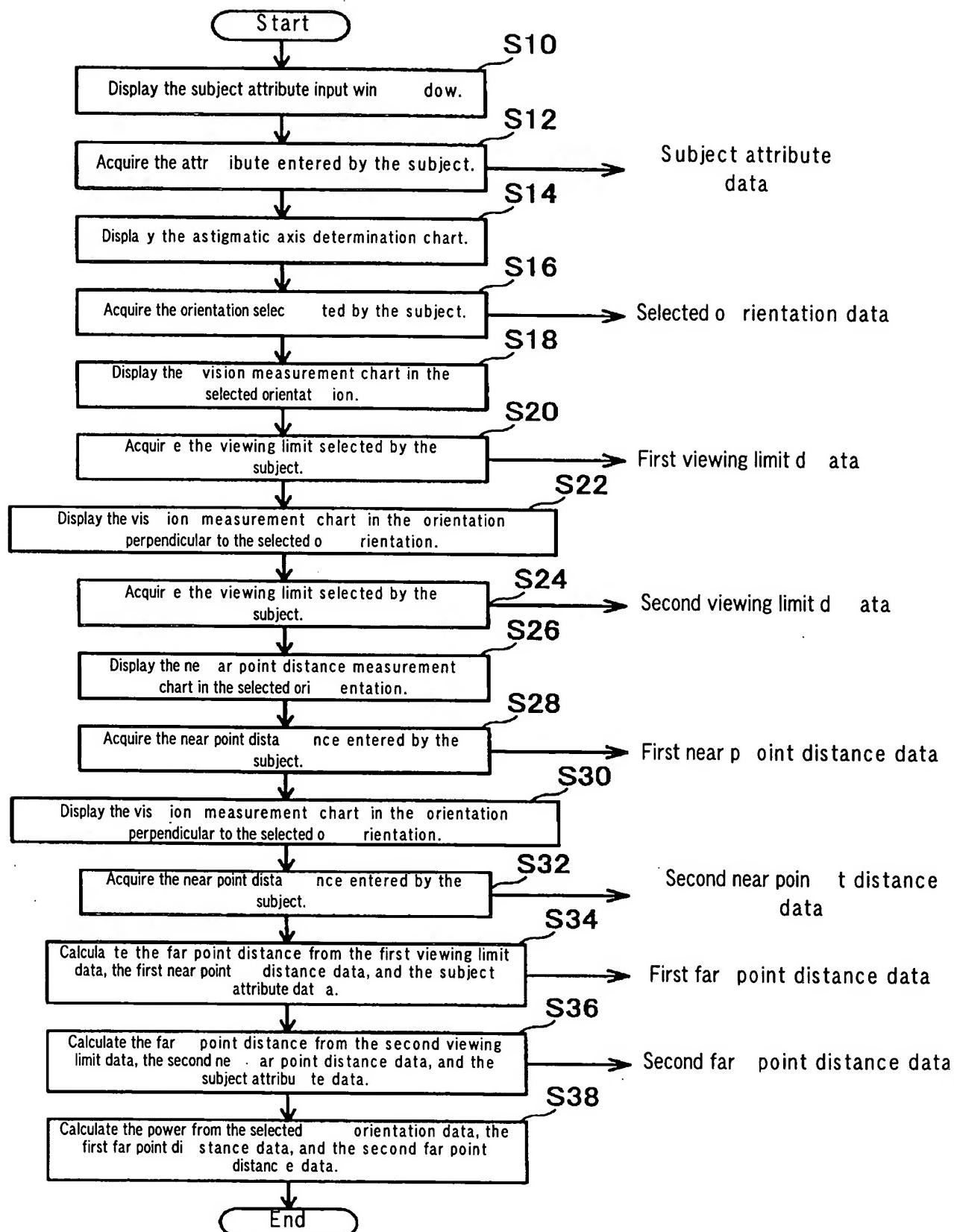


Fig. 62



47 / 60

Fig. 63

Lens power suitable for you is determined. Microsoft Internet Explorer

File (F) Edit (E) View (V) Favorites (A) Tools (T) Help (H)

**Lens power check**

STEP 1 Entry of personal information and wearing conditions.

These items are important information to be used for determining the optimal lens power. Enter them correctly.

**STEP1**

Name

Sex

Male  Female

Birthday

2001  12  31

Height

cm

Return Next

48 / 60

Fig. 64

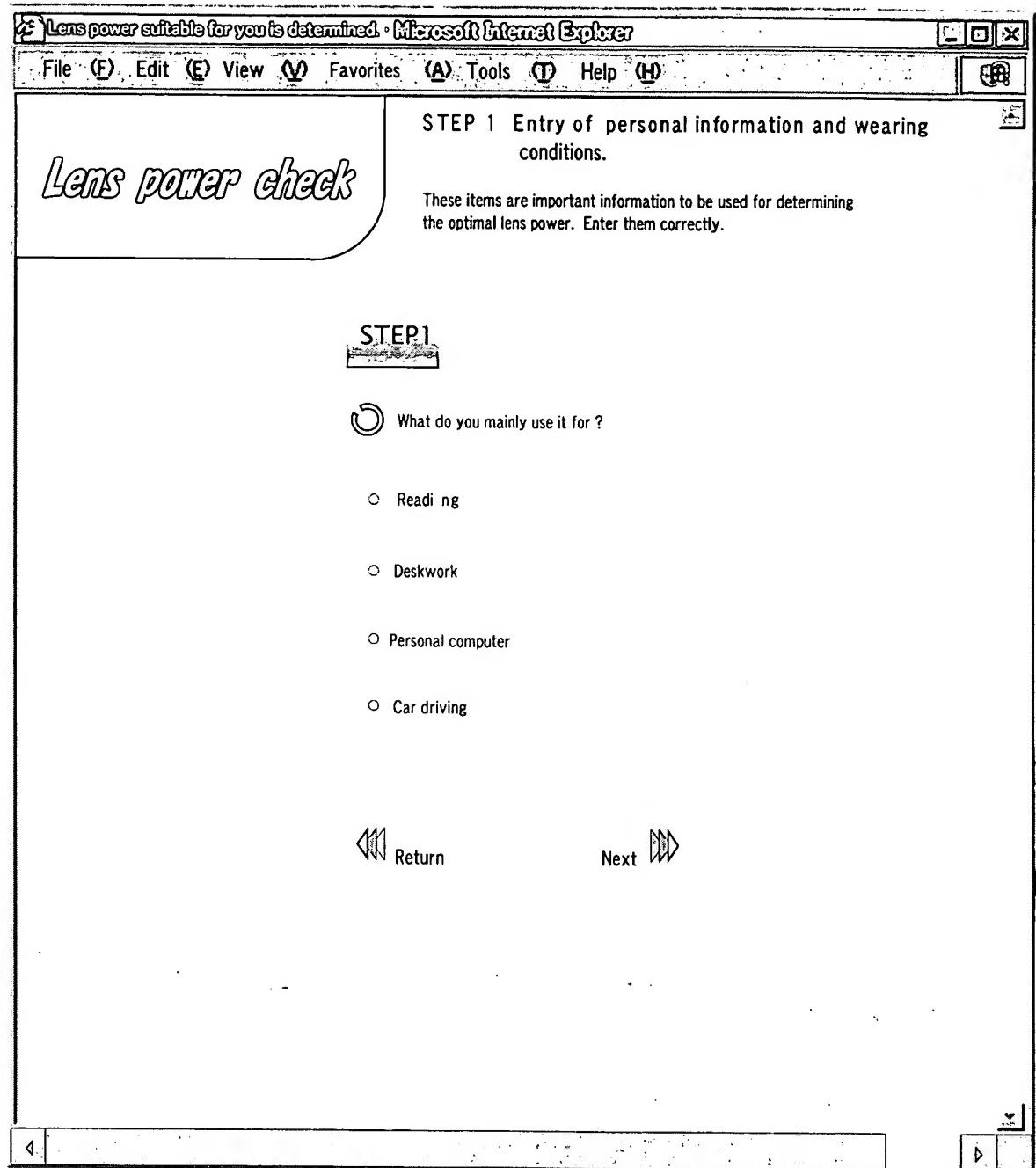
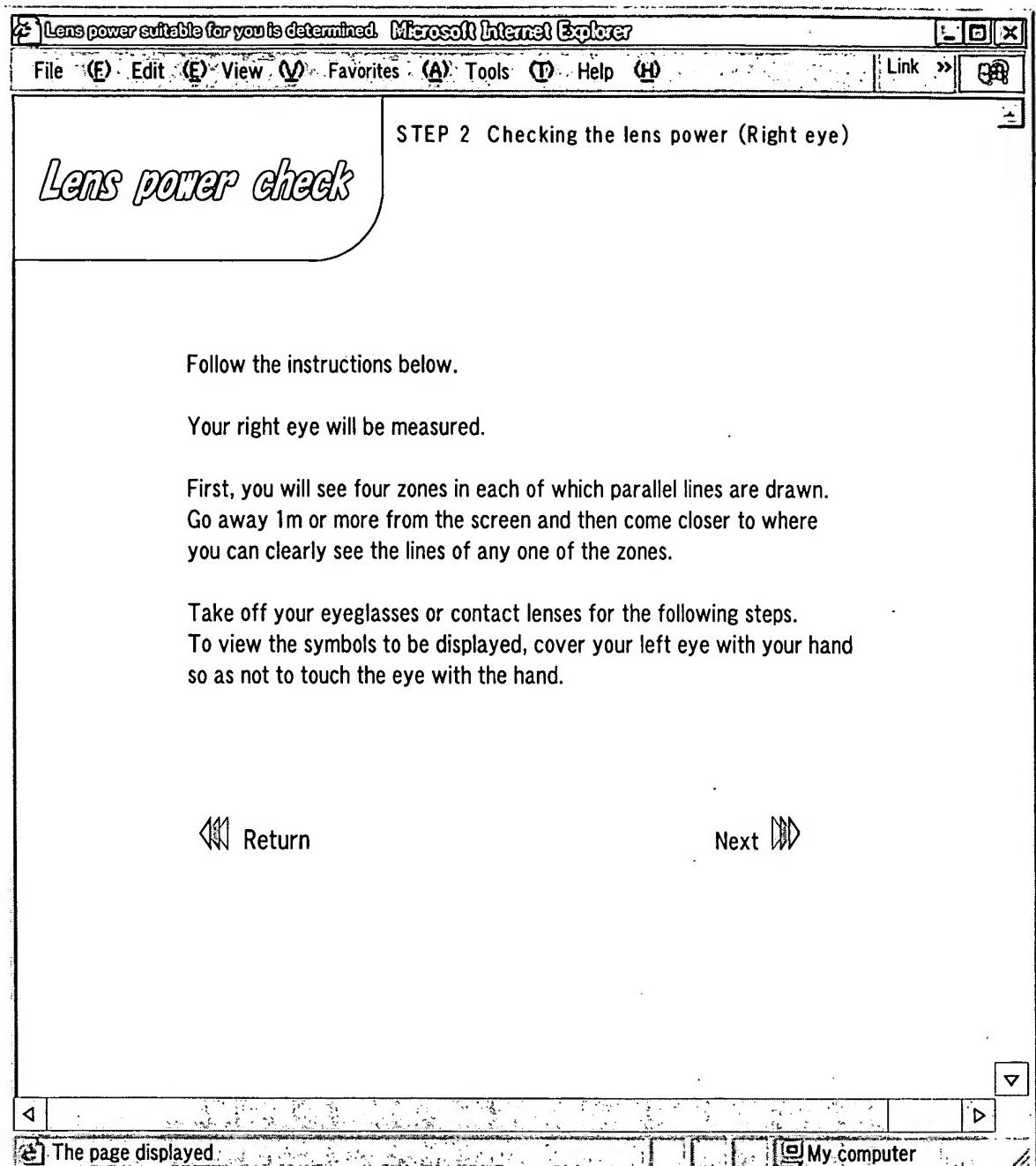
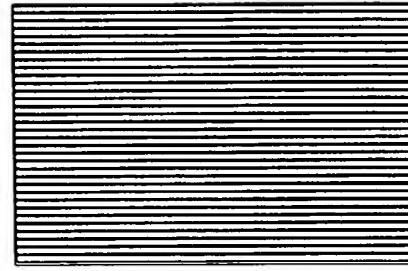
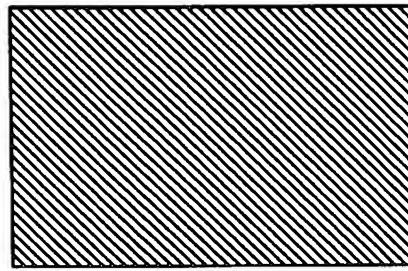
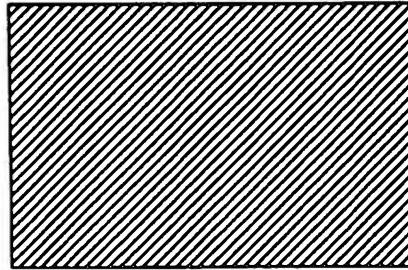
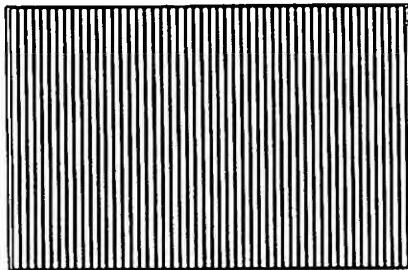


Fig. 65



50/60

Fig. 66

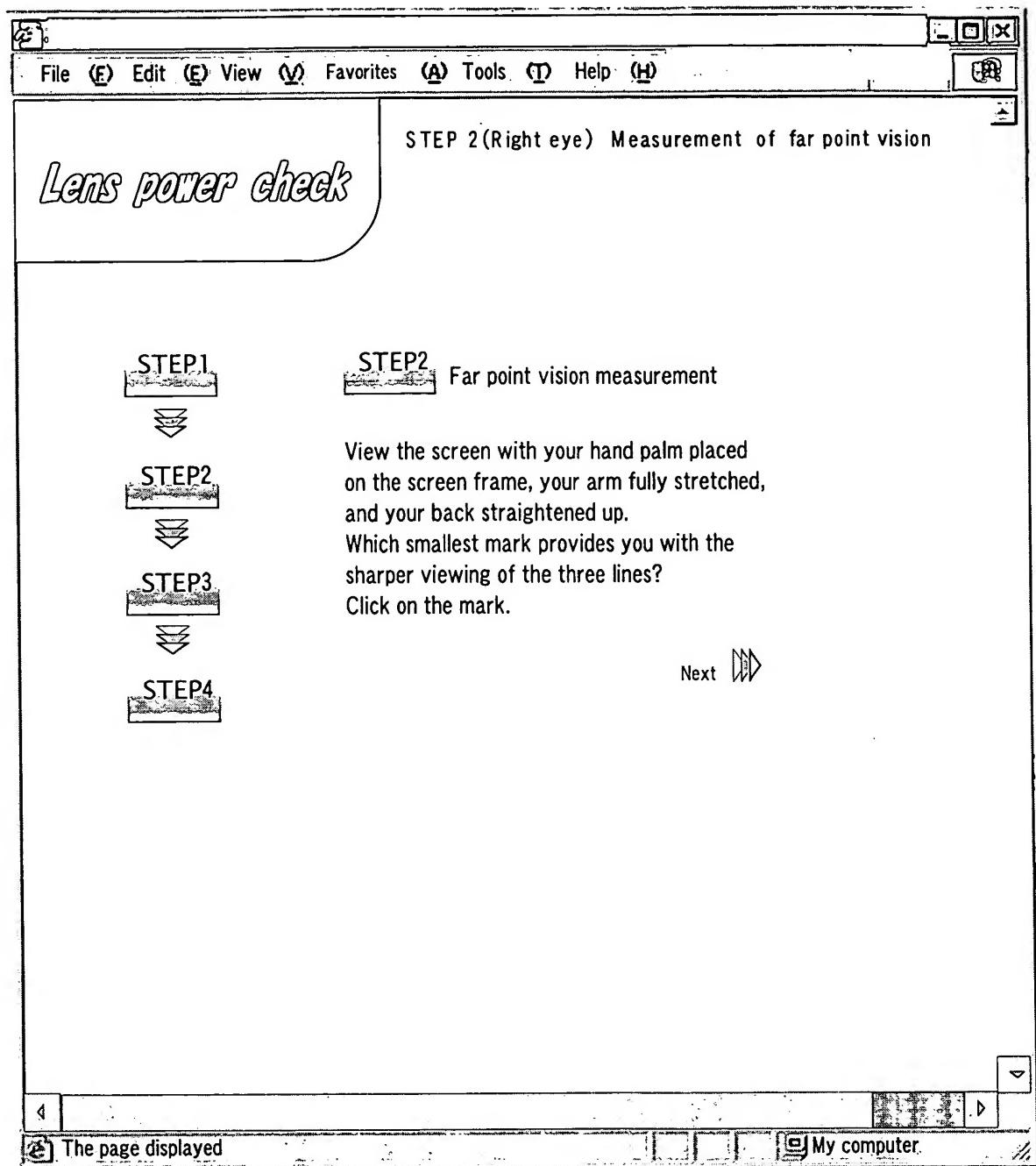
**Measurement of astigmatic axis**

All are viewed in  
the same way.

Indistinguishable

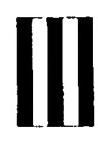
Click on the zone that is viewed differently from the others, if any. If all the zones are viewed in the same way or indistinguishable, click on the corresponding item.

Fig. 67



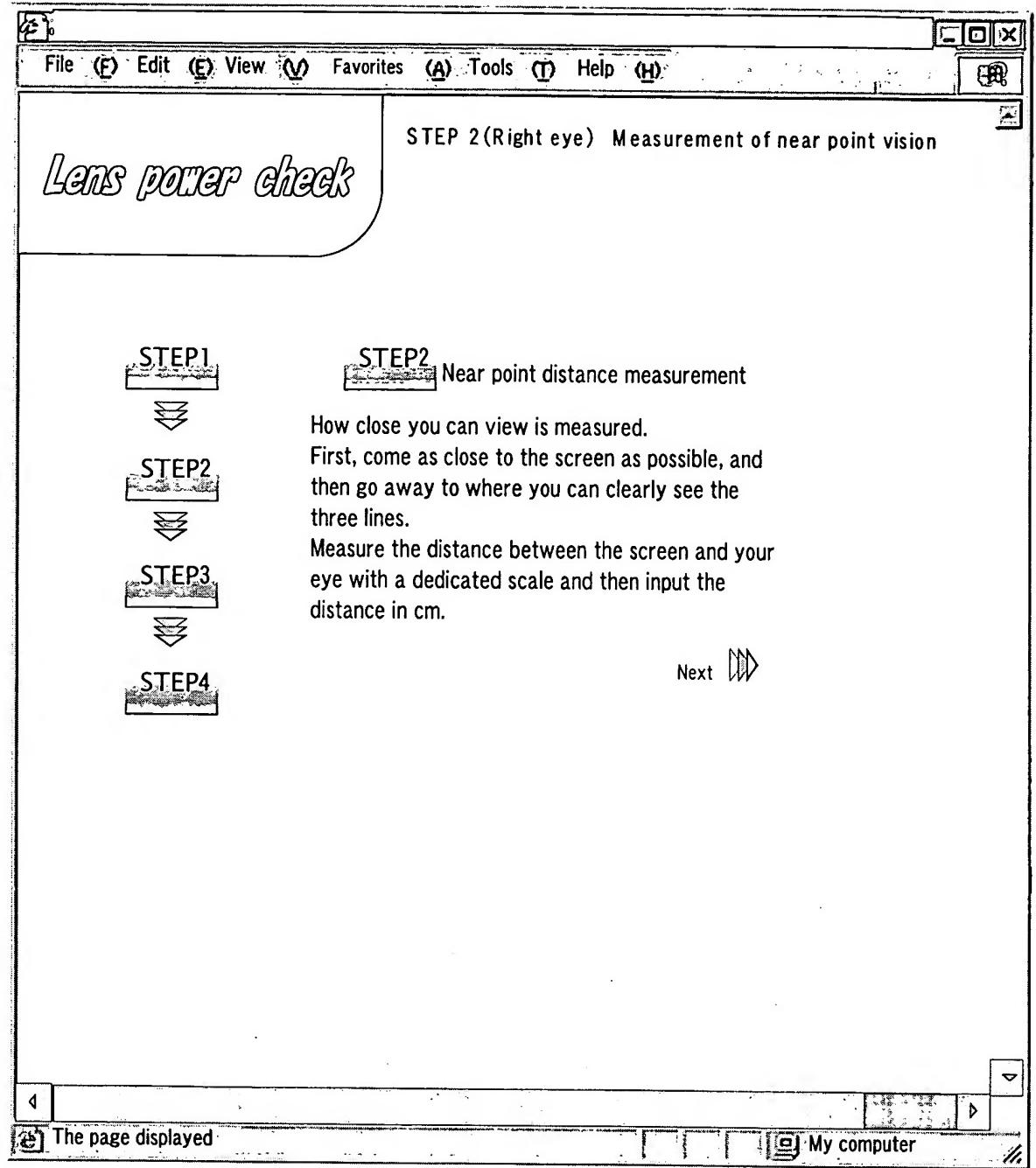
52/60

Fig. 68

Measurement of far point vision				
1	2	3	4	5
				
10	9	8	7	6
<p>No zone provides the viewing of three lines.</p>				
<p>Click on the zone that provides the viewing of three lines. If no zone provides the viewing of three lines, click on the 'No zone provides the viewing of three lines.'</p>				

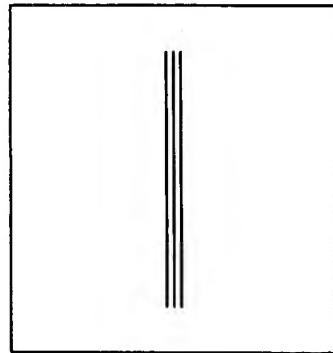
53 / 60

Fig. 69



54 / 60

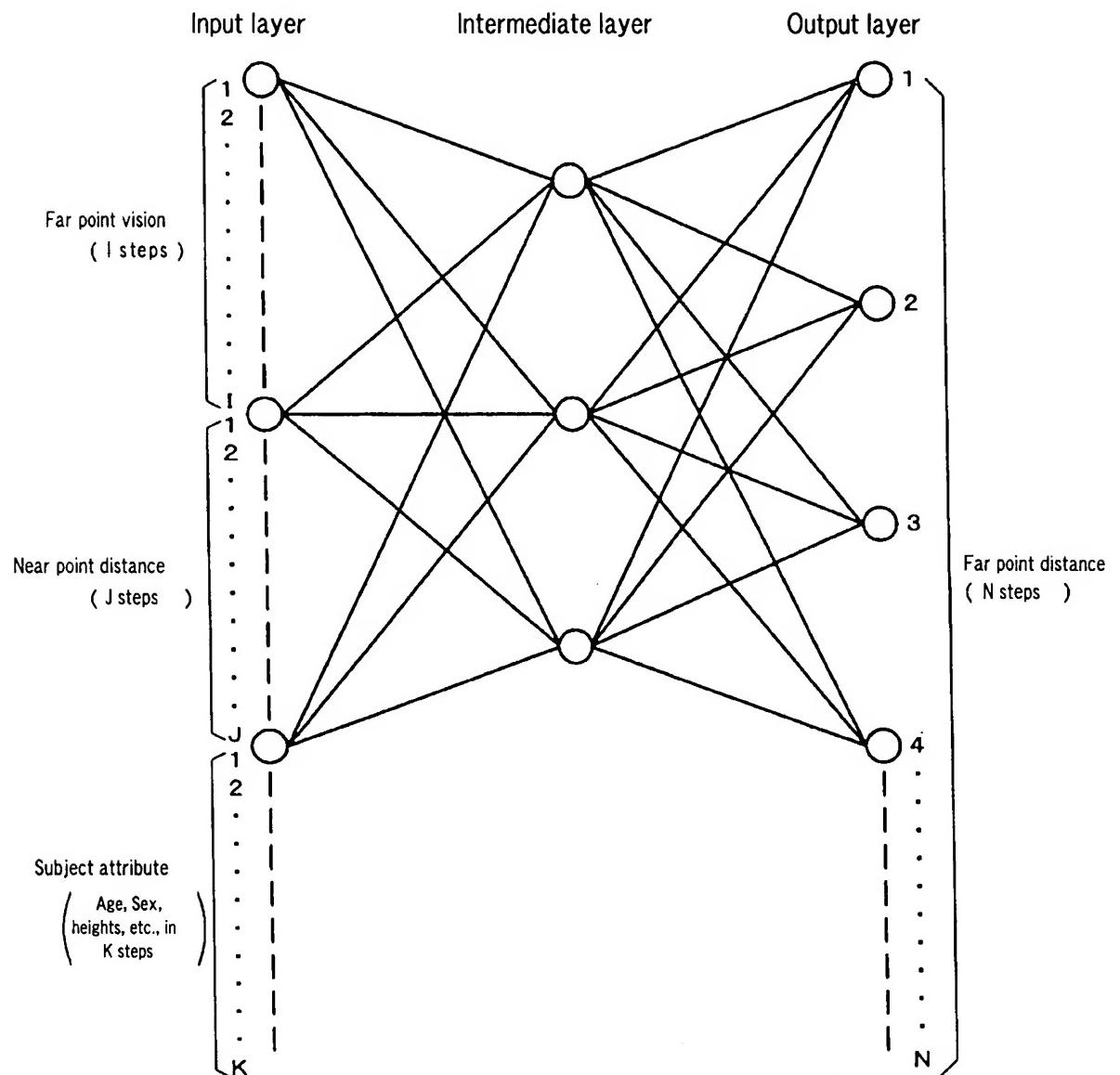
Fig. 70

**Measurement of near point distance**

First, come as close to the screen as possible, and then go away to where you can clearly see the three lines. Measure the distance between the screen and your eye with a scale and then input the distance in cm.

55 / 60

Fig. 71



56 / 60

Fig. 72

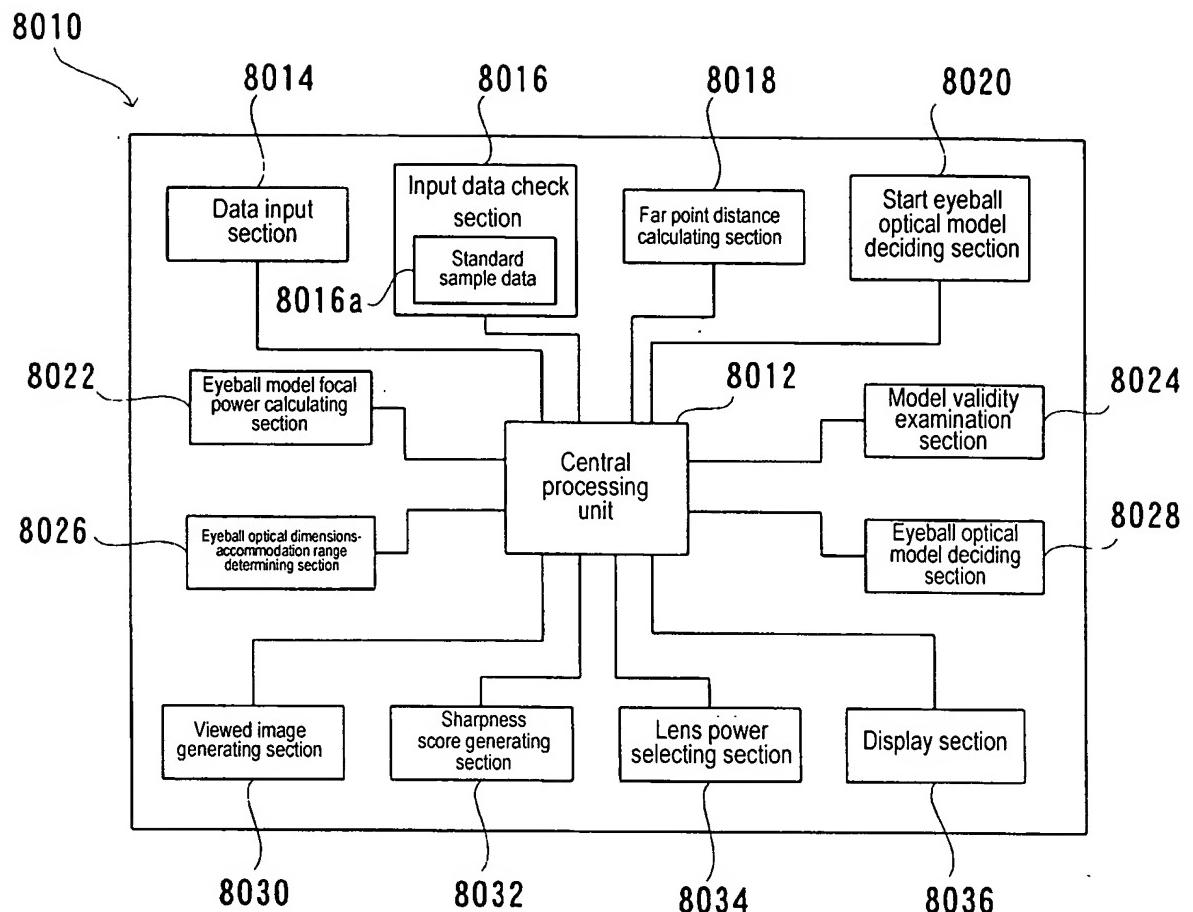


Fig. 73 (a)



Fig. 73 (b)



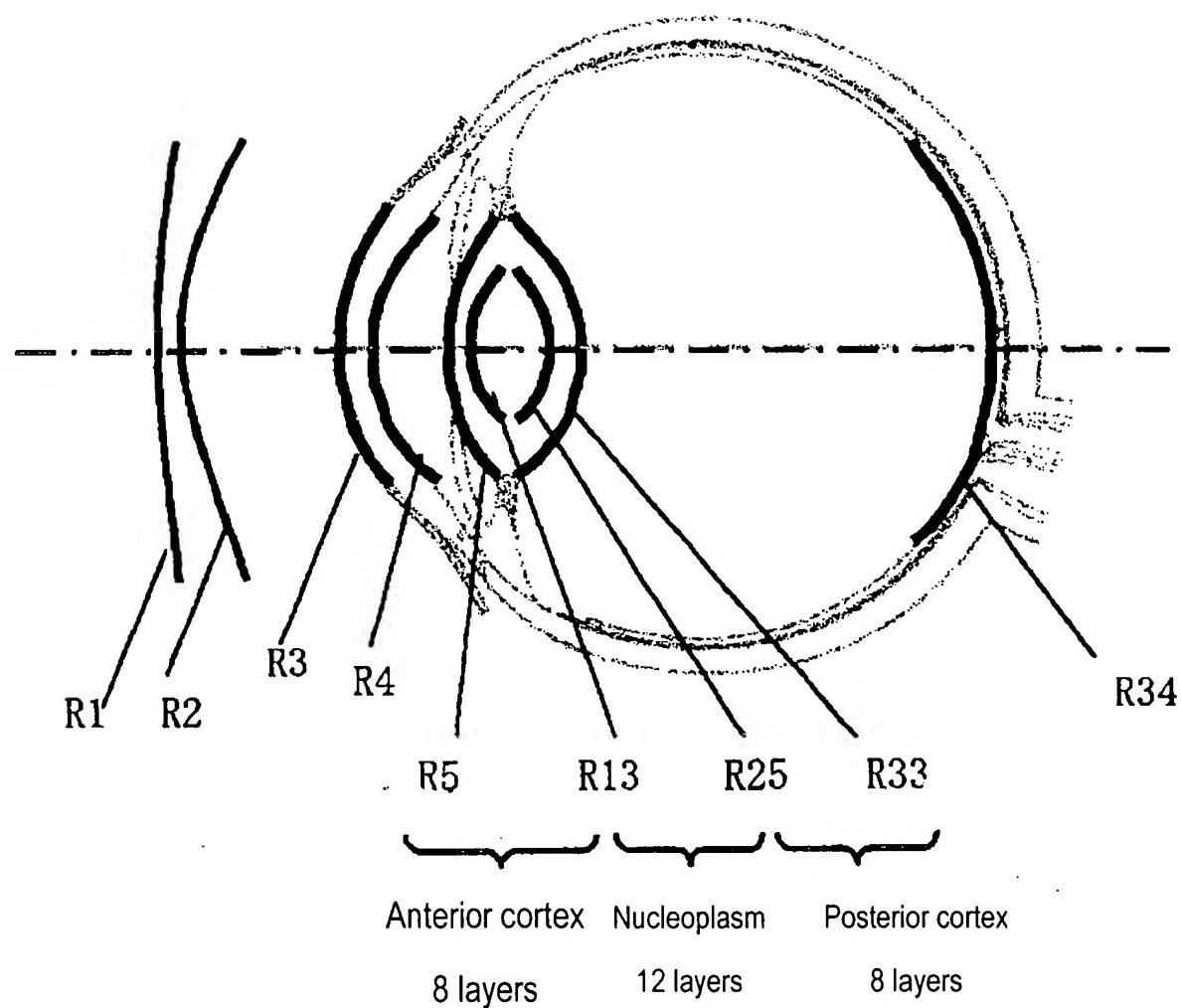
Fig. 73 (c)



10/500658

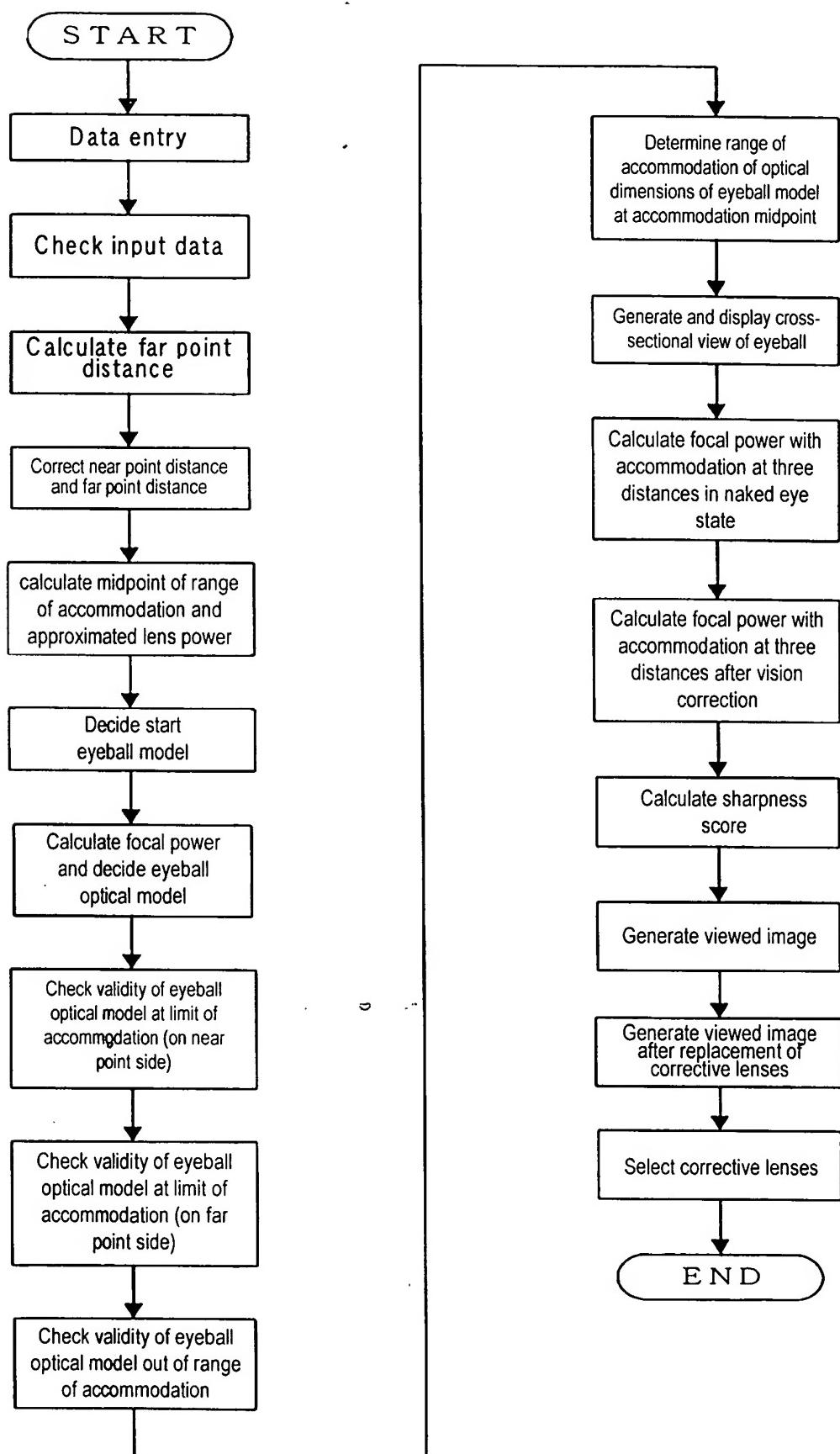
57 / 60

Fig. 74



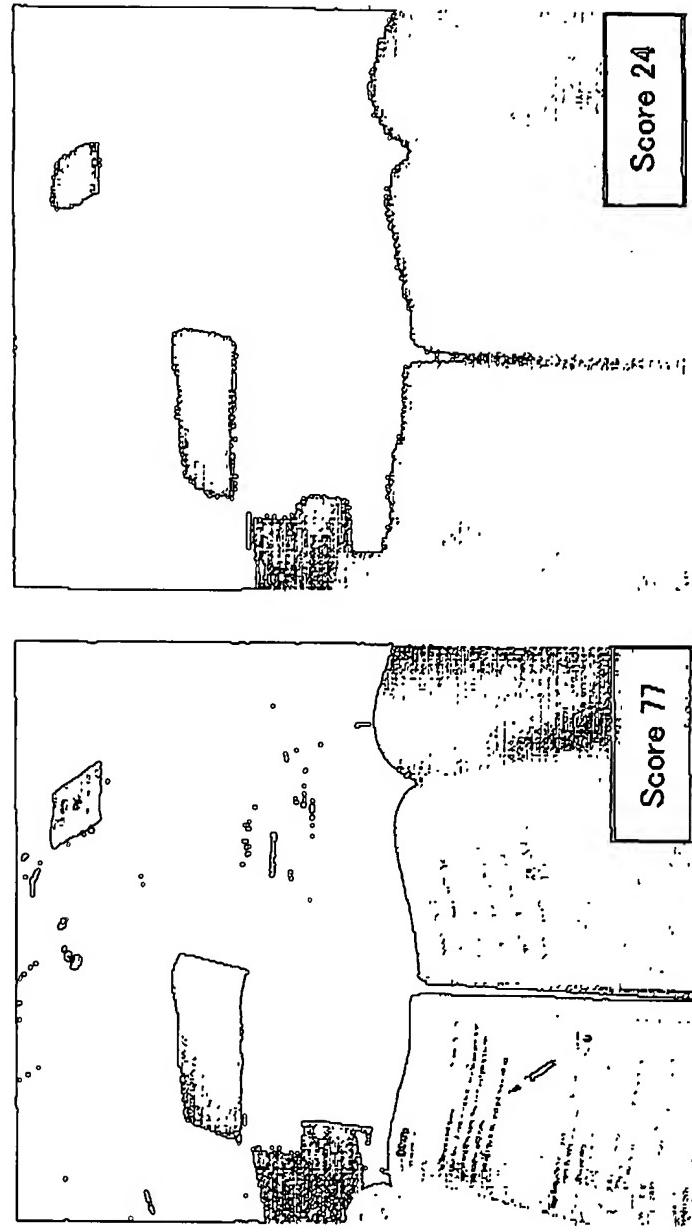
58 / 60

Fig. 75



59/60

Fig. 76

**Method of representation of the presented image**

Viewed image 1

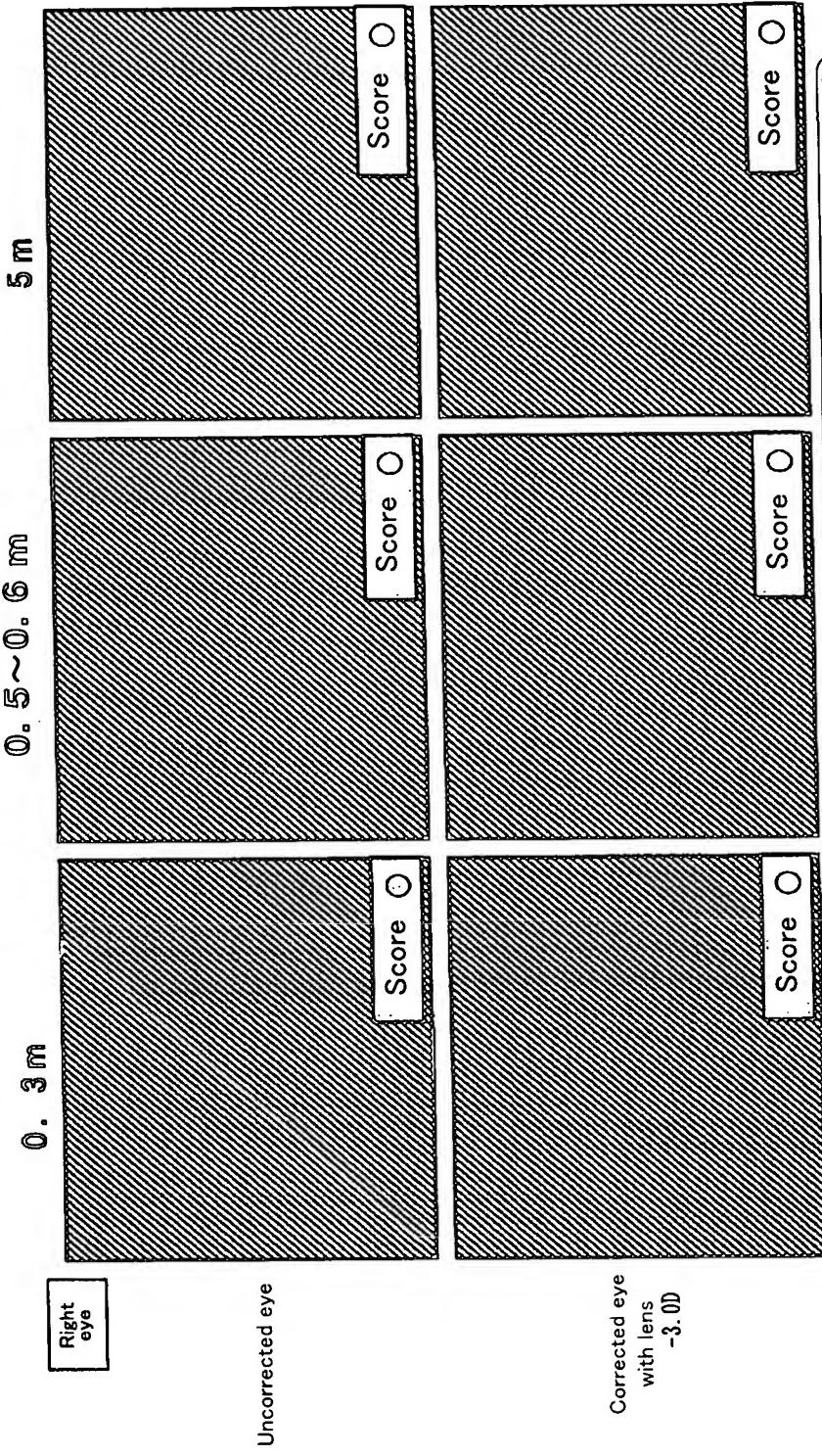
Viewed image 2

The score indicative of the sharpness of the image is written together. Excessively higher scores provide too good viewing and lower scores provide blurry viewing.

60 / 60

Fig. 77

⟨Presentation of the way of viewing before and after correction⟩



The way of viewing is indicated in a total of six images, with 3 steps of distances in the horizontal direction and 2 steps of uncorrected and corrected eyes in the vertical direction.  
This method of representation can display the difference between two lenses with lens 1 and lens 2 represented on the vertical direction.

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